ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

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SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Special Articles, upon the Resources of Central and Northern California, given in this issue.

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WOODLAND.

A Thriving, Prosperous and Growing Inland City.

SOME OF ITS ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

Advantages Which Surround it and Tend to its Rapid and Permanent Upbuilding—Industries, Resources, Etc.

Recently the RECORD-UNION presented an illustrated article on the subject of Yolo county, and the advantages therein presented to those who seek homes and happiness on the Pacific coast. To-day additional facts are presented, which are supplemental to those already given to the public. Of a great county and its important towns, of the attendant advantages and present evidences of prosperity, too much cannot be said, when the writer adheres strictly to the truth. The public is ever solicitous for just such information.

YOLO'S WEALTH.

An examination of the Assessor's books for the present year discloses the following important statistical information. The report has been made with unusual care by Deputy F. M. Brown, and is entirely reliable:

Real estate and improvements thereon	$12,657,992
City and town lots and improvements	1,742,857
Telegraph and telephone lines	3,375
Improvements on lands of others	45,010
Irrigation ditches	2,900
Total value real estate and impro'mts	$14,478,234
Money and solvent credits	350,884
Other personal property	1,946,831
Total value of all property	$16,775,949

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Calves, number of	3,095
Cattle, beef, number of	237
Cattle and stock, number of	4,191
Colts, number of	3,695
Cows, thoroughbred, number of	20
Cows, American, number of	4,520
Firearms	3,045
Hay, tons	1,408
Wheat, centals	122,220
Barley, centals	19,600
Hogs, number of	10,134
Horses, thoroughbred, number of	46
Horses, American, number of	4,500
Jacks and jennies	24
Mules	2,064
Poultry, dozens	2,503
Sheep, imported	1,356
Sheep, common	44,556
Wagons	1,925
Wood, cords	2,432

IRRIGATING DITCHES.

Moore's, number of miles	50
Cottonwood	10
Adams'	20
Clear Lake Water Works	10
Total miles of ditch	90
Wheat, acres	140,000
Barley, acres	100,000
Corn, acres	400
Grapevines, acres	3,200
Fruit trees	125,474

From a pamphlet entitled "Resources, Advantages and Prospects of Yolo County," recently issued by the County Board of Trade, much of the following is extracted:

CACHE CREEK FRUIT BELT.

This section of Yolo county occupies about 10x15 miles, and is principally west and north from Woodland. It is properly Cache creek delta, as some eight well-defined channels can be traced. These have been filled by the wash from the mountains, forming a gray loam and some sandy and gravelly soil which is from 10 to 30 feet deep. No better fruit land exists than this delta soil; it does not pack nor bake in the sun, is easily cultivated and does not require irrigation, as it will retain moisture during the entire summer.

TREE FRUIT.

James Moore planted a fifteen-acre orchard in 1858, near Cacheville. In 1860 E. Bynum planted five acres near Mr. Moore. In 1861 Messrs. Sutton & Diggs planted five acres, and the same year John Laugenour set out four acres of trees. These were the pioneer experiments in Yolo county fruit-culture. The varieties were poor, and in many instances proved to be seedlings. The varieties were apple, pear, nectarine, plum, fig, almond and peach. These orchards were not generally irrigated; the peaches lasted fifteen years and bore well where no irrigation was used, and only five years where water was used freely. The plums did well for fifteen or twenty years. All other varieties are still living and doing well. The fig, apple, pear and almond were never known to fail to produce a good crop. The fig trees have grown to an enormous size, some being two feet through the trunk and forty feet high. Many small orchards were planted for family use, but not until recent years did the profits of fruit-culture become apparent, and planting of trees and vines begin in earnest. Six years ago J. E. Card, four and a half miles from Cacheville, began planting sixty acres, and now has 7,000 trees, 900 Lawton blackberries, 500 Blackcap raspberries, 1,200 raspberries, nine acres strawberries, six acres are now bearing. Samuel Nutting has fifteen acres planted to peach, pear and prune trees. Aaron Harley has ten acres in Bartlett pears. Benjamin Peart, three miles north of Woodland, has 40 acres in trees and twenty in vines. Loomis, Sherman and Dexter all have thriving young orchards near Mr. Peart. J. R. Springer has 20 acres near Mr. Card, well set to trees of choice varieties. Otto Schluer and F. Martinelli each have fifteen acres to orchard and vines, on the creek, about one mile from Mr. Peart. These orchards are young, having been planted within the last five or six years. It is worthy of note, that trees on Peart's, Springer's, Dexter's and Yerby's places, bore quite well the second year. It is estimated that Mr. Card will have 75 tons of apricots this year. Mr. Nutting 20 tons, and Mr. Peart 30 tons.

BERRIES.

Small fruit can be grown anywhere on the delta. These require irrigation, but water is abundant and can be placed where required at small cost by means of horse-power and steam-pumps. Five years ago J. E. Card planted 1½ acres of strawberries, and the second year harvested 1½ tons. That year he increased the "patch" to 3¾ acres, and the following year harvested 20 tons. This year from six acres, up to June 15th, he has marketed 15 tons, and the vines will continue to bear until September.

In December, 1885, Baker & Martin planted 1½ acres, and the following spring gathered 2,650 pounds. This year to June 15th, they have picked six tons. There are now 33 acres in berries in Mr. Card's neighborhood. A ready sale is found for all the fruit raised.

Lusk & Son, of Oakland, have land adjoining Mr. Card, and this spring planted sixteen acres in strawberries, and twelve acres each in blackberries and raspberries. The next two or three years will note a wonderful advance in berry culture.

VEGETABLES.

In this same section vegetables grow to perfection, and many kinds, such as tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins, squash, melons and early corn do not require irrigation. An orchardist can, on this land, raise his living among the trees while they are coming to maturity. The facilities of marketing Yolo fruit are inducing others to engage in this culture. W. M. Coward recently subdivided a tract of 250 acres of this bottom land. He sold several small pieces at $100 per acre, and finally Messrs. Treat & Allison, of San Francisco, purchased the remaining 160 acres, intending to plant an almond orchard. Other large tracts are to be divided and sold at prices ranging from $80 to $100 per acre. Yolo county has room for twenty persons where she has one now, and the dividing of large holdings is the proper course to develop her resources and advantages. A gentleman engaged in fruit culture gives the following as the yield in this section: Apricots 300 pounds, peaches 300 pounds, pears 400 pounds, plums 100 pounds, prunes 200 pounds; figs, when fifteen years old, 1,000 pounds; grapes, from eight to sixteen tons per acre. In making estimates it is customary to figure 108 trees to the acre. The longevity of trees is estimated as follows: Apricot 30, pear 200, plum 30, peach 15 years. Most other fruit-bearing trees live from 12 to 25 years.

RAMIE CULTURE.

Much attention is being attracted to the cultivation of this plant recently because it is designed to take the place of imported silks, and possibly may prove a product of the heretofore waste land. J. T. McMahon, of Winters, is testing ramie culture in Yolo, and expresses great satisfaction at the results attained so far. He says ramie is similar to jute, but the fiber has greater strength, and possesses a lustre only equaled by that of silk. It is used extensively as a substitute for silk. The finest satin and silk laces from Europe contain over 60 per cent. of ramie. It takes dye perfectly. The Western Fiber Company, of San Francisco, will pay five cents a pound for ramie, and an acre will produce 2,000 pounds, which would be $100 per acre. In Louisiana the cost of cultivation is said to be $40 or $50, thus leaving a fair margin or profit.

Professor Hilgard, of the State University, is authority for the statement that ramie is grown successfully on the alkali lands of San Joaquin county. Mr. Darby, of Bakersfield, has several acres growing in swamp land somewhat similar to Yolo tule land. The plants are perennial, and are said to live and produce for fifteen years. The estimate made by Mr. McMahon of 2,000 pounds per acre must be taken as the minimum, as other experiments do not hesitate in placing the product of an acre at from 2,000 to 8,000 pounds. If, as estimated, ramie can be cultivated on Yolo swamp lands, it would prove an unexpected source of profit and wealth that would add greatly to the remunerative industries of Yolo county.

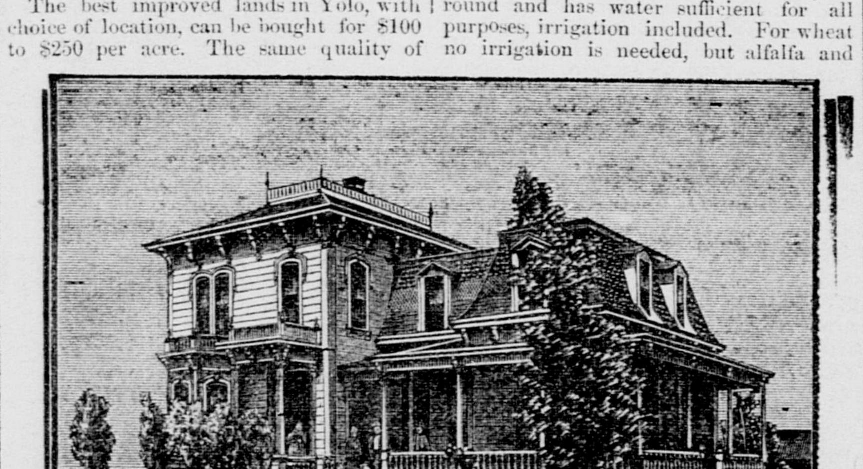
SCENERY.

Many sections of California outrival Yolo in the grandeur of scenery, but for diversified scenery on a limited scale, few counties present a better showing than that of Yolo. The accompanying cut of Moore's Dam, on Cache creek, five miles from Woodland, is a true representation of what nature has done in the way of embellishing Yolo water courses. A thousand scenes of interest may be seen, not only along Cache creek, but upon the banks of the Sacramento and through the length of Capay and Pleasants valleys.

LAND VALUATION.

The same pamphlet also contains the following on the subject of land values:

The best improved lands in Yolo, with choice of location, can be bought for $100 to $250 per acre. The same quality of



RESIDENCE OF G. A. PIERCE, WOODLAND.

land five miles from Woodland, sells at $50 and $75 per acre. Good berry and vegetable land along Cache creek deltas, sells for $75 and $85. The lands in the foothills range from $10 to $50; stock ranges vary from $3 to $15, owing to location.

The same quality of soil that sells here for $50 to $100, is reported in Santa Clara and Los Angeles counties at $250 and $500 per acre.

If the home-seeker will come to Yolo county and examine the broad wheat fields, the beautiful orchards and the extensive vineyards; if he will test the quality of our wheat, barley, strawberries, raisins, almonds, oranges, walnuts and green fruits; if he will observe the stately church edifices, and the numerous and imposing school buildings; if he will inquire and find that Yolo county is never subject to epidemic diseases, that malaria has departed with the advent of a high state of cultivation; if he will observe that the best of society exists, both in the country and village, he will see no valid reason why he should go elsewhere, when the advantages are no better, and invest money, paying two or three times as much as is asked here for land. If he will notice that Yolo is near the central markets of California; that our products are the earliest to mature, that the quality is nowhere excelled, he will find further reason why he should locate in our section, instead of going south. If he will compare the dry, light atmosphere, when the temperature is 100°, with the damp, sultry and oppressive atmosphere, with a temperature of 90°, he will observe how the former invigorates and the latter depresses the system; if he will observe the almost total absence of frost, the entire freedom from snow and sleet, and the average rainfall, he will find further inducements for investing money in Yolo's cheap and productive lands.

THRIFTY FARMERS.

The man who travels from one confine of Yolo county to the other is thoroughly impressed with the thrift and prosperity that appears outlined in fine farms and costly farm-residences. That the wheat-grower and the stock-raiser have prospered in the past is proven in a thousand little evidences that the observer gleans from dwellings, barns, fences, orchards, water ditches and thrifty vineyards. It would be useless to attempt a description of a thousand homes whose plenty and happiness are embowered together in this favored land. The residence of George A. Pearce, which is herewith presented, is a typical farmer's home. The owner has 320 acres of land southwest of Woodland. By energy and perseverance he has farmed this land, and by reasonable economy and frugality has laid up from his earnings to establish himself well in the goods of this world. The visitor to Yolo county will do well to visit this farm-residence and see what an industrious family may do in a few years. Such farms are common to every section of Yolo county. Even along the borders of the foothills, cottages nestle by the roadside that would do credit to prominent streets in some of our most pretentious towns.

Good farm buildings and farms well improved speak volumes for the intelligence of the husbandmen of the county.

RAISIN-MAKING.

The cultivation of the grape in California was an assured success long before the idea developed that this climate was suited to the work of raisin-making. This industry is now no longer a matter of doubt or experiment, because our raisins, which compare favorably with the famed Malaga production, are to be found both East and West and command good prices. This evidence is conclusive. The grapes usually grown for raisins are the seedless Sultana, Muscat of Alexandria, the Raisin de Malaga and the Uva Salamanca. It must be remembered that Yolo county lies in the same latitude as the famous raisin region of Spain. The soil is adapted to the production of the finest varieties. Several thousand acres are devoted in the county to the culture of raisins, wine and table grapes, and nobody has cause to regret their investment. Every part of Yolo will produce fine grapes. As evidence of which we refer the reader or visitor to the vineyards that dot the plains, the woodlands, the foothills and river bottoms. The culture is no experiment. The plethoric bank accounts of such producers attest that grape culture is a financial success. Among those who are prominently engaged in raisin-making we refer with pleasure to R. B. Blowers, of Woodland, the pioneer in the business; Henry Bros., of Blacks; G. G. Briggs, of Woodland; D. A. Jackson and N. Wyckoff, of Woodland. These, and many others, are engaged extensively in the production of raisins, having vineyards containing from 10 to 320 acres of vines, that neither the old nor new world can excel.

A VALUABLE VALLEY.

From a recent issue of the *Valley Chronicle*, published at St. Charles, Ill., the following interesting extract is taken. It is from the pen of Rev. S. D. Belt, and may be regarded as the opinion in great part of a disinterested spectator. At any rate, the idea therein advanced is opportune, because it is already widely indorsed. This writer says:

"Six months ago I hinted to Illinois friends who were looking hereaways that whoever would buy land in Capay valley soon would get a treasure. Then almost every farmer was willing to sell at prices which wheat-growing lands were worth. Since that time a syndicate by its agents has quietly purchased nearly the entire valley, organized a railroad company, surveyed, and last week began building, a railroad through the valley, and will, of course, offer their lands to settlers in the near future.

"Having just been favored with a carriage ride through this valley, I would like to transfer my impressions to any of the throng of Eastern people who look or come to California, not for boom and craze of speculation, but for homes and domestic comforts. Capay valley lies in the Coast Range, in the western part of Yolo county, is about twenty miles in length by two to three miles in width, and at its southern extremity opens into the great Sacramento valley about eighteen miles west from Woodland, the county-seat of Yolo county. The hills on either side of Capay valley rise to a hight of from two to three thousand feet, with many a small glen and tillable slope, or pretty notch, all which need but the touch of domestic life to perfect their beauty. The valley is traversed by Cache creek which is the outlet of Clear lake, in Lake county, by a canyon which opens into the valley at its northernmost extremity. The creek flows the year round and has water sufficient for all purposes, irrigation included. For wheat no irrigation is needed, but alfalfa and some fruits require artificial watering in this region. The climate of Capay valley is much like that of this whole region of the State, and is favorable to all fruits grown anywhere in the State. It is not unlikely that when the various exposures and slopes and dells surrounding Capay valley are set in fruits, the very earliest fruits of the season may come from this spot. At least this is prophesied by some, not unwise in these matters. The company who have bought the valley and are building the railroad are said to be largely Southern Pacific railroad men, whose line of road now ends at Madison, twelve miles west of Woodland, and about six miles east of the mouth of the Capay valley. The new road is to start from Madison and, passing through the valley, run up the canyon to Clear lake, a body of water about ten miles wide and thirty miles long, already a noted summer resort, and destined to become vastly popular from its natural attractions, thence on into the great redwood forests. From these limits the importance of this enterprise may be at once seen. It is expected that later on the new road will extend east from Madison to Woodland, connecting here with the company's San Francisco and Oregon trunk line. From the great redwood lumber regions of Lake and Mendocino counties this road will have a continuous and easy down grade to Woodland and Sacramento, distributing points for a large region. I am impressed that Capay valley is a garden spot, a place to make homes and rear families; that it will presently be offered at prices to induce a multitude of settlers; that it will become perpetually beautiful, as its soil will be perpetually rich and its landscapes varied and picturesque. There is now an area of about 300 acres, all in fruits. On one farm may be seen the orange, the lemon, the Italian chestnut, and white winter Pearman apples. How is that for climate? From one vineyard of Zinfandel vines of three years old was produced last year seven and a half tons of grapes to the acre, actual weight. How is that for soil and climate? The valleys of Santa Clara, Sonoma, Napa, Vaca and others are well known and deservedly famous throughout the land, and presently this little valley of Capay will be as famous. I do not write in the interest of crazy speculation, nor to induce your readers to go wild over California, but to say to any one determined to come, 'just look a leedle oudt' for a home in Capay valley."

YOLO'S WANTS.

Now that we have briefly set forth the resources and some of the advantages pertaining to a home in Yolo county, it may not be out of place to state some things which the Yolo people say are needed to add to their general prosperity.

First—We want a steady increase of thrifty, industrious, energetic settlers who will assist in developing our resources. We want a class of people who come realizing that labor is necessary to the development of a profitable industry.

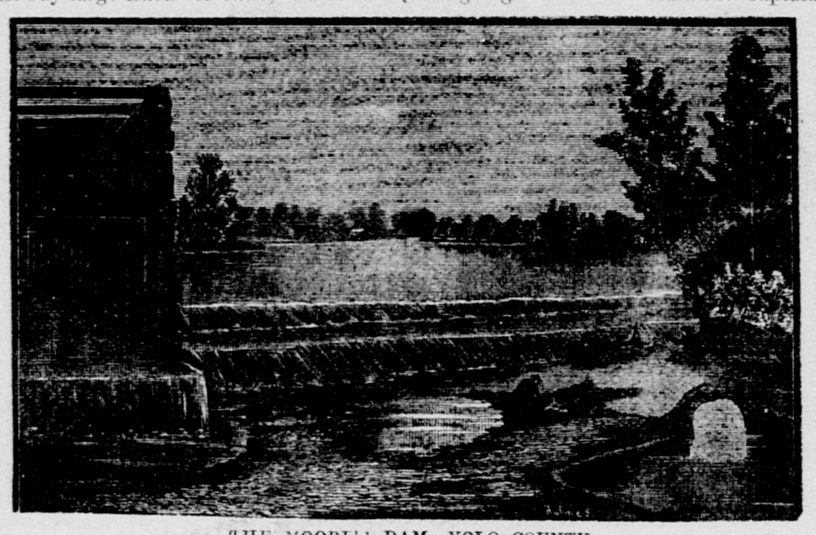
Second—We want men to come here who have means with which to secure a small piece of land, and when that is done to have a store of energy, patience and industry to till the soil and avail the profitable harvest.

Third—We want men of good habits and progressive ideas, who will assist in building up our schools, churches and public institutions.

Fourth—We want men capable and willing to assist in building up manufacturing industries. No better opening can be found than in Woodland for building a woolen mill, a tannery, a machine shop, a foundry, a carriage factory and a cannery. All these industries are neglected, not for the lack of money, but because more of spirit and enterprise, as well as of money, are necessary to build up such enterprises successfully.

Fifth—The market for fine stock is ever a good one. Fine horses, cows and sheep can be raised here at good profit, and yet but few persons attempt to profit by engaging in this business.

Sixth—We want colonists; men of families, of some little means who are willing to undertake the task of developing the hill and mountain lands, or who will buy large tracts of valley lands and



THE MOORE'S DAM, YOLO COUNTY.

subdivide the same. In short, we want every class of good citizens, those who are in earnest about making homes, and we will assure all such a hearty welcome to this hospitable portion of the Pacific coast.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

This institution was recently established in Woodland, Yolo county, Cal., under the care of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, from the celebrated convent of St. Mary's Notre Dame, Indiana, so noted for its thoroughly equipped and successful collegiate institution of education for young ladies. This academy is beautifully located in this healthy and pleasant town of Woodland. The building is large and well supplied with all the modern improvements, and no expense or effort has been spared to meet all the requirements that may contribute to the advancement, health and comfort of the pupils. A cut of the building appears in the RECORD-UNION to-day. The structure itself ranks well among the most imposing buildings in Woodland, and is both ornamental and useful.

HESPERIAN COLLEGE.

Another institution of learning—one of the oldest colleges in the State—is located in Woodland, and has for years enjoyed a liberal patronage. Recently the old buildings were sold, and a new and commodious building is to be built and equipped for the term beginning next January. Woodland, and in fact Yolo county, takes great pride in her educational institutions; an essential pride, because the new comer, when spying out the land, makes first inquiry regarding the chances of educating the boys and girls. The school-house and the college are important adjuncts of civilization, and speak unmistakably of the existence of a moral sentiment that is always desired by those who would find homes wherein to spend declining years.

RECLAMATION.

As a considerable part of Yolo county is classed as swamp or tule land, to wit, 40,000 acres, it is of interest to know something of this land and the probability that it will ever be reclaimed. To all this there is but one reasonable reply: This land is all sedimentary, the richest of light and dark loam, frequently extending to a depth of ten or twenty feet. Whenever cultivated it produces the most surprising results. The instances are not infrequent where fifty to seventy-five bushels of wheat have been produced to the acre; on it corn grows fifteen feet high. The uncertainty of overflows renders farming these lands doubtful investments. With all this richness of soil in view the reclaiming is only a question of time. As land becomes more valuable, the energy, and pluck, and perseverance which prompted the Hollanders to build formidable dykes will move men of brains and capital to construct dykes, levees and breakwaters, and to widen and deepen the Sacramento river so as to effectually protect those low lands from overflow. When this is done the worthless lands of to-day will command $500 to $1,000 per acre. Already some of the highest of these lands have been reclaimed, and the results secured fully verify our prediction. When reclaimed, tule lands will produce anything that Central California produces on her best lands to-day.

LOW TAXES.

Yolo county's prosperity is evidenced in the fact that her rate of State and county taxes combined usually do not exceed $1 25 per annum—a rate which is far below that which attaches to some of her prosperous neighbors. This rate is maintained by economical administration of county affairs, because the roads are kept in good condition, a commodious Courthouse, jail and park cared for, and a county infirmary supported from this rate and kept in perfect order. Remember, Yolo is classed with those counties having the lowest rate of taxation.

TREES AND SHRUBBERY.

Our wonder-working climate is everywhere visible in the presence of diversified forest tree growth. The locust, the elm and maple grow side by side; the walnut, the eucalyptus and cottonwood adorn many highways and streets. The pepper, mulberry and pine ornament hundreds of door-yards, while hundreds of poplars and more familiar trees may be seen on every side. So rapid is tree growth here that a new cottage can be embowered in trees in the space of three or four years. All kinds of shrubbery grow profusely, the tropical and semi-tropical, and no reference is ever made to hot-houses. A land above the frost line needs no artificial protection. Flowering shrubs are grown in variety, and twelves months in the year shed their blooming fragrance. Here the rose is a perpetual bloomer. The garden is a poor one, indeed, if you cannot enter it in the dreariest days of winter or the hottest in summer and gather a bouquet of choicest flowers of great variety. To those accustomed to snow and ice and frozen ground, all this may seem a fairy tale; it is but an evidence of climatic difference. If men desire a home in such a country, they will do well to visit Yolo county before they have made a settlement.

THE OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, WOODLAND.

A MARINE MONSTER.

Capture of a Turtle that Weighed 1,430 Pounds.

A Portland (Me.) dispatch says: "Look there, the sea-serpent, by mighty!" exclaimed one of Captain C. H. Griffin's crew yesterday afternoon. "Great Scott! he's going to board us!" said the Captain. Right ahead the long wake proclaimed the presence of some marine monster, and there was a very snake-like head to be seen above the top of the water. Captain Griffin caught up a harpoon and said: "I'll have him, by gosh!" "Don't strike, Cap'n," yelled his man. The warning came too late. The iron was already shooting through the air with lightning speed, and, before the Captain had more than time to say "Look out!" it was caught and held fast. For a moment it lay on the water. Then it started off seaward, going at a rate too rapid to be described in landsmen's terms.

Captain Griffin is of the opinion that his boat beat the time of the Mayflower. The rope attached to the harpoon was a very long one, and was "paid out" as far as possible. What he had struck the Captain didn't know; but he did know that he was being taken along off shore at a most fearful rate.

For miles the boat was carried along, and then the propelling power stopped, seemed to hesitate, and then started inshore. Tired out at last, it came to the surface, revealing the outlines of the largest turtle they had ever seen. The monster was got at after a long struggle, and it was tied to a schooner over night. It concluded to go back to sea, and actually was running away with the schooner when it was captured for the second time and taken back. It was hoisted on shore this morning, and was found to weigh 1,430 pounds.

Captain Griffin sold his catch to W. H. Dugan and C. U. Trefethen, who found that the turtle is the largest ever seen in these waters. Captain B. F. Willard, who is one of the oldest Captains here, says that fifty years ago a vessel having on board ten Southern turtles was wrecked on the Maine coast, and it is thought that the specimen captured yesterday is one of them. The turtle is supposed to have been seen frequently for the past two or three years, and to have given a foundation, so to speak, for the numerous sea-serpent experiences of which some very thrilling accounts have been written.

TO-MORROW IS, OR WILL BE?

The Former is Proper, for when it Comes it is Not To-morrow, but To-day.

Never put off till to-morrow what you should do to-day, and then you will be free from the task of closing up yesterday's business. There are thousands of cases of sickness that if "taken in time" can be averted. Many special remedies for Bright's disease and other kidney troubles are advertised, but little attention has been called to *one of the very best.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is generally supposed to be a remedy only for female diseases, for which it is well known to be the one unfailing cure; but it should also be known that it is equally efficacious for diseases of the male organs and for all kidney complaints.

Here are a few testimonials: "My son strained himself and was miserable. He could not stand on his feet and he wet the bed. One bottle cured him." Mrs. W., of North Walpole, Neb., writes: "I have taken your Vegetable Compound for the last year for a kidney complaint, and find it has helped me so much, after the doctor telling me there was no help for me; it has almost entirely cured me." Mrs. M., of Fayetteville, N. Y., says: "I think the Compound has acted on the kidneys more than any other part of the body." Another lady says: "My little girl has not wet the bed since I gave her the first dose; the first time in three or four years."

COMPULSORY SANITATION OF HOUSES. According to the London *Times*, Mr. Dixon-Hartland's bill proposing a new Sanitary Board for London, now before Parliament, provides, in effect, for the compulsory sanitary inspection and registration of all buildings of whatever nature. If a building is found not in a sanitary condition the defects must be amended within three months. When a building is found to be in a sanitary condition the surveyor will certify this for a fee of a guinea, and without such a certificate no house is in future to be let. We should expect enough common sense in the British Parliament to expunge such a dangerous corruption clause as the latter, in a sanitary measure, of all others!

When a man shows by the changefulness of his plans that he has no confidence in himself, he must not complain if his friends lose confidence in him.

NEVADA COUNTY.

A Magnificent, Rich and Fertile Section Described.

CLIMATE—WATER RIGHTS—MINERALS.

Grape Culture—The Pear County—Raisins—Grazing—Stock Raising—Timber—Soils—Apples—Etc—Etc.

[The RECORD-UNION has already published one paper upon Nevada county from the pen of A. V. Hoffman, one of its special representatives engaged in writing expositions of the central and northern counties of California. It now presents the second paper on Nevada county, from the pen of the same representative, who writes only after close examination, personal observation and verification of all statements of fact. This constitutes the fourteenth of the RECORD-UNION'S series of papers on the resources of Central and Northern California. It will be followed by a third paper on Nevada county by the same writer before he leaves that section to examine other counties.]

Nevada county lies in the extreme north central part of the State, contains 670,000 acres of land, and from an elevation of less than 700 feet rises gradually to an elevation of 8,000 feet. From the broad, level fields of the southwestern part the land rises, hill upon hill and valley above valley, till the summit of the Sierras, with their green forests of pine, spruce, fir and cedar, are passed. Between its northwestern boundary and that of the east can be found every variety of climate, from the salubrious temperature of the citrus belt, with its orange, lime and lemon trees, ever blooming shrubs and flowers and broad fields, to the cold and icy air of the Sierra Nevada peaks, with their great forests of gigantic and spicy pines, where the snow, in secluded nooks, lies unmelted throughout the year. Nevada county is a succession of hills. They rise one above another, and vary from the rolling, thinly timbered knolls of the lowest foothills to the rough, wild and precipitous crags, where the bear, the deer and the puma have their haunts. But over all this land are the homes of a prosperous and happy people, for Nevada county is rich in all that man requires for his happiness. Gold, silver, copper, grain, timber, flowers, wool, fuel and one of the greatest and most inexhaustible water systems in the world are all the natural productions of this county.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT

Made in this county was by John Rose, who was engaged in trading with the Indians and supplying the mines with meat. The exact date of this settlement has been lost; but early in 1849 Mr. Rose built a cattle corral near Anthony House. A trading post was finally established there and an adobe house was built. Still later one Findlay, of Oregon, opened a trading post on Bear river, near the mouth of Greenhorn creek. A store was also opened at White Oak springs by David Bovyer. This was in September, 1849. Later in the fall of that year Boston Ravine and Badger Hill were settled. At Gold Run work was begun, and Dr. Caldwell built a house upon the present site of Nevada City. From this time the settlement of the county was rapid. Miners poured into the county; they were camped along all the streams and in the little valleys and upon the hills. Nevada City, Centerville (now Grass Valley), Rough and Ready, Newtown, Boston Ravine, Washington, Eureka and many other lively camps sprang into existence as if by magic, and the hum and bustle of mining life was heard on every hand. As early as 1850 saw-mills were erected to supply lumber for the mines and settlers, and the pine forests rang with the whir of saws. About this time some trouble was had with the Indians, and a regular outbreak of all the tribes in that region was threatened. Several miners were killed, and it was found necessary to march against the Indians with volunteer troops and punish them severely; the result was a treaty which was signed at Kearny, Yuba county, by Thomas J. Green, Major-General First Division, California Militia, and the belligerent chiefs of the several tribes. It may not be out of place at this point to mention that Kearney has long ceased to exist. Like Oro, which was a magnificently planned city, consisting of one house, it is now only a memory.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Nevada county was organized in 1851, and Nevada City became the seat of justice. Rich diggings had been discovered all through that section, and at Grass Valley the discovery of quartz ledges bearing gold created a great deal of excitement. Other camps became thriving towns, and from that time the prosperity of the county was insured.

Passing over the years which followed this interesting period in its history, we will look at

THE NEVADA COUNTY OF TO-DAY.

The advantages which this county possesses over many of her sister counties are as follows: A climate unsurpassed for healthfulness; all degrees of scenery, from the low rolling land of the foothills to the wild, the grand, the majestic; from the cot of the rancher to the Sierra Nevadas, with their snowy summits glistening in the sun; an inexhaustible water supply, and canals for distributing it all over the land; an abundance of fuel; a region famous for its fine timber; fertile lands, whose soil is not easily worn out; quartz and placer mines that have yielded, and continue to yield, thousands of dollars annually; gravel mines which may be worked by drifting, and a broad and very productive field for the agriculturists, the horticulturist, the general farmer, the stock-raiser and those who are seeking homes or a place to build homes and rest from their labors, surrounded by a social, healthy, thriving class of people.

THE CLIMATE.

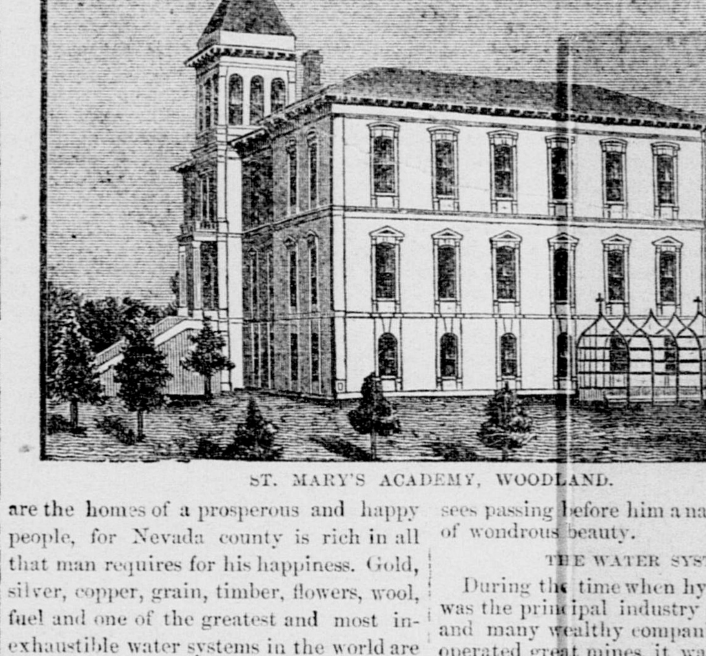
The climate of Nevada county is unsurpassed for healthfulness. The summers are, in the foothills, not unpleasantly warm, and the hottest days rarely possess that sultriness which is peculiar to many southern counties. In the mountains it is generally pleasant and the nights cool and bracing, while upon the extreme summit of the Sierras the air is cool in summer and very cold in winter, when snow falls to a great depth, and in some secluded nooks remains throughout the year. The resinous odor of the pines and the peculiar perfume of the "squirrel timber," or, as it is often called, "tar-weed," add to the bracing qualities of the atmosphere, and make it one of the greatest panaceas in the world. As a

HEALTH RESORT

This region cannot be too highly praised. Clear, cold, sparkling water, often holding beneficial minerals in solution, a bracing atmosphere, delicious fruits, pleasant and stirring scenery and the best of accommodations at a reasonable price, are features which claim the attention of all who desire a change of habitation and perfect health. Of course there are diseases which no change or climate will benefit, but to those who have pulmonary troubles, have worn themselves out at their business, who are not naturally strong and desire to rest and recuperate, or change their work, the spicy climate of Nevada county is a veritable boon. At Nevada City is a spring which, according to the analysis of a learned German doctor who visited this region several years ago, is of great benefit to those who are afflicted with kidney troubles. Residents who have tested the waters of this spring claim to have received great benefit. The spring is owned by parties who have not made its qualities known as they should have done, but will probably do so in the near future, when they more fully awaken to a knowledge of its value.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Little need be said of the scenery of this region, it is so varied, and in many places of striking grandeur. The general view is pleasing; hills rising upon hills, with the lofty summits of the "rock-ribbed" Sierras overlooking all, and, like grim, silent sentinels, guarding the peaceful, happy homes of the people who dwell below them. Quiet little valleys succeed wild and awful gorges; streams tumble through canyons deep and rock-walled, and glide into dreamy, romantic glades, and the traveler sees passing before him a natural panorama of wondrous beauty.



ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WOODLAND.

THE WATER SYSTEM.

During the time when hydraulic mining was the principal industry of this county, and many wealthy companies owned and operated great mines, it was found necessary to construct many large reservoirs and many miles of ditches to hold and convey to the mines the large amount of water required to wash the gold-bearing gravel and free its precious particles. The following table will show the immensity of this great water supply:

RESERVOIRS AND DITCHES.

The corporations owning water rights and the cubic capacity of reservoirs are as follows:

Owners.	Cubic Feet.
North Bloomfield Company	1,050,000,000
Milton Company	650,000,000
Eureka Lake Company	1,130,000,000
Yuba Water and Mining Company	1,800,000,000
Omega and Blue Tent Company	300,000,000

The length and capacity of the main ditches in connection with these reservoirs and lakes are as follows:

Owners.	Length, miles	Capacity, inches.	Grade per mile, feet	Dimensions, ft. Top	Bottom	Depth
North Bloomfield	157	3,200	12 to 16	8⅔	5	3½
South Yuba Water and Mining Company	123	7,000	8 to 13	6	4	4½
Milton	80	3,000	12 to 25	6	4	3½
Eureka Lake	163	5,800	....	8	6	4
Excelsior	100	5,000	9	8	5	4

The cost of construction of the ditches was as follows: North Bloomfield, $708,841; South Yuba W. and M., $2,000,000; Milton, $391,579; Eureka Lake, $723,342; Excelsior, $1,000,000.

Since the above table was compiled much work has been done in extending some of these ditches, digging branch canals, etc., and now the ramifications of the water system of Nevada county extend to nearly every part of the county lying south of and below the reservoirs and lakes, and where there is land to be irrigated the water can, in nearly all cases, be supplied by one or more of these companies. Much of the land can, however, be made to grow profitable orchards and vineyards

WITHOUT IRRIGATION,

And this on several varieties of soils. This has been tried many times, and with uniform success. Thorough cultivation and care is enough to assure success in many, in fact in all parts of the county, where the clayey nature of the soil keeps it moist throughout the year. The water supply of this region is undoubtedly far ahead of any other.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

In a well-timbered region such as this is fuel is an item over which the settler does not worry. Oak, pine, spruce, fir, cedar—all the woods used for fuel—grow upon the higher lands, and in the lower foothills oak and pine are plentiful. In the towns wood can be obtained at a fair and reasonable price, the price varying with the kind and length of the wood. This suggests the timber supply, of which a short notice is enough, for it has already been referred to more than once in this article. But it can be truthfully said that it is practically inexhaustible, the heavy forests of the mountains having apparently suffered very little from the ax of the woodman and the sawmill owner. Lumber is abundant and held at a fair price. Oak, however, though plentiful in the foothill sections, disappears in the higher altitudes.

QUALITIES OF SOIL.

The soil of Nevada county varies, as its character depends much upon the formation of the bedrock and the topography of the country. Much of it, where the granite bedrock is near the surface, looks sterile, but experience has demonstrated that it is rich in chemical elements which are essential to the healthy growth of trees and vines. The soil may be divided into four varieties:

First—A soil composed of granite and alluvial soil, and having the qualities mentioned above.

Second—The loamy soil of the hillsides, which, in its original state, is covered by trees and chaparral. When cleared and cultivated it yields largely, and is specially adapted to the wants of the orchardists, being easily tilled and free from stones.

Third—Same as the foregoing, with a mixture of bowlders and loose rock, but when properly worked becomes valuable land, and orchards planted in this soil attain a healthy and vigorous growth.

Fourth—Good soil for the vineyardist, having a slaty formation and bedrock. Even the barren bedrock of the worked-out gravel mines can be made to sustain plant and tree growths and yield handsome returns.

AGRICULTURE.

About 25,000 acres are adapted to agriculture and horticulture. For the general farmer the foothill region or "belt" possesses many attractions. The diversity of the soil is an advantage which should not be overlooked, as it enables the farmer to adapt it to the growing of different crops, the principal crop, however, being hay, for which there is a ready market at from $18 to $25 per ton, according to the kind and quality. Oat, rye and wheat hay yield from two to four tons per acre, without any irrigation being required. A great deal of red clover, timothy, and alfalfa hay is grown on irrigated lands, and are the most marketable hays produced.

THREE CROPS ARE CUT ANNUALLY,

And the yield is enormous, going as high as seven and eight tons to the acre. In some localities, where the water supply is ample and the soil rich, the yield has often been greater, and, as before stated; the soil *is* rich and the water supply *is* ample.

STOCK RAISING.

The grazing lands of Nevada county comprise 200,000 acres. Among the foothills there is an abundance of water, large tracts for pasturage, an abundance of grass, mild winters, and the stock-raiser finds that little protection for his cattle, sheep and horses are required; a shed generally being all that is needed except in exceptional seasons. In summer large herds are driven into the higher mountains, near Cisco and Emigrant Gap, and thrive there till autumn. Choice breeds of cattle have been introduced in many localities, and this tendency is increasing. The Seventeenth District Agricultural Fair, which is held in September of each year at Glenbrook, between Nevada City and Grass Valley, has done much to aid in this direction. Potatoes, corn, squashes, pumpkins, and small fruits yield well, and the horticulturist cannot do better than settle in this region.

MARKET ADVANTAGES.

There is a steady and growing demand for all fruits raised in this county; owing to the excellence of the fruit, and its good transporting qualities, it has become famous throughout the South and East. Bartlett years shipped from this county to Chicago, New York and other distant points have been received in a perfect state of preservation, and sold at an advanced rate. The Bartlett pears grown in this county are unexcelled for size, flavor and shipping qualities, and many large orchards are successfully grown. Other pears do as well, but the Bartlett is, without dispute, the king of pears in this section. Apples grown in the middle or snow belt are of good flavor, and large consignments to Eastern dealers are made yearly. Prunes, peaches and other fruits, and all vegetables, thrive and reach maturity with unequaled excellence. P[illegible] and most lucrative crop w[illegible] grown is the potato, as t[illegible]mand is always far ahead of the supply. The soil is, in many places, adapted to the cultivation and growth of the potato, and those who have undertaken the cultivation of this staple article of food have met with uniform success, and there is no reason why potato culture cannot be made one of the most profitable of all ventures by the general farmer.

GRAPE CULTURE

Thrives in the foothill and snow horticultural belt, and is never attacked by phylloxera, the red spider and black scale. The adaptability of the soil and climate to the grape has been repeatedly tested for many years, and now the business of vine-growing bids fair to become one of the, if not *the*, principal industry of the county. Every farm has its vineyard, some of them being very large, and producing yearly large quantities of excellent wine. H. L. Hatch, of Indian Springs, harvests annually from eight to ten tons of grapes per acre and produces a first-class article of wine. Mildew is the only "pest" which the vineyardist has to contend with, and a light application of sulphur to the vines is generally sufficient to stop its ravages in an effectual manner.

RAISIN MAKING.

For those who object to wine-making there are localities in the foothill belt which are adapted to the growing and curing of grapes for raisins, and these raisins find a ready market. As an illustration of what is being done in this line a visit to the farm of Niles & Marsh, two miles above Mooney Flat, will be worth the attention of the traveler who wishes to engage in this business. There are several large and well stocked nurseries in Nevada county, the most noted being that of Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, and generally known as Barren Hill nursery, a description of which will be given in another letter. The nursery of J. T. Bogue at Grass Valley, is also a valuable property and is known as the Ophir Hill Nursery. Allison's orchard is also a valuable property.

MINING INDUSTRIES.

Nevada county has been, and still is, famous for its mineral wealth. Countless beds of auriferous gravel and a still larger number of gold-bearing quartz ledges have made the name of this county a synonym for all that expresses richness in gold. Nowhere else within the State has there been found a region as abounding in the precious mineral as Nevada county. From the time of the discovery of gold upon the Yuba river by Jonas Spect, and upon Deer creek by James W. Marshall, in 1849, till a few years ago, gold mining was the principal industry of the county. The primitive pan was followed by the rocker, the ground-sluice, the long-tom, the sluice, and at last the powerful and obedient monitor came into use, and the great beds of rich gravel were torn open and the golden sand rescued from the imprisonment of ages to become the broad, shining coin of the realm, and bring happiness to many a home throughout the world. This change from the pan to the "little giant," the long stone or block-paved sluice and ponderous, complicated machinery of the present time was the result of necessity and enterprise. Then quartz mining began to attract attention, and from the first rude wooden-stem mills of the early years the complicated

PERFECT MACHINERY OF THE PRESENT QUARTZ MILL

Was evolved, and the air now throbs with the thud of countless stamps and the rattle of myriads of concentrators and the roar of machinery used for hoisting, pumping, etc. Quartz mining, since the cessation of hydraulic mining a few years ago, has received more attention from mining men, and the result is that this great industry has received a new impetus. Old mines which were supposed to be worked out have been reopened and found to be still valuable properties, new mines have been discovered, new machinery invented, and new blood and energy has been put into the field. The result has proved that the

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

IN OLD MEXICO.

THE FAMOUS SUGAR HACIENDA OF DUKES DE MONTELEONE.

Temples Built by Unknown Hands in the Morning of Mexico's History—Ruins of Xochicalco.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

MEXICO, August 12, 1887.

About six miles from Cuernavaca, near the Indian village Acapancingo, is a famous hacienda which still belongs to lineal descendants of the Cortez family, known in the last century as the Dukes de Monteleone. It is one of the finest sugar plantations in all Mexico, its average yield being 750,000 pounds per annum—besides coffee, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples and other products.

The name of the hacienda is Atlacamulco, and like many others in this country, is a little kingdom within itself, quite independent of the rest of the world. Its fort-like walls have withstood unnumbered raids by robbers and revolutionists, and within them are buildings and people enough to form a respectable village. Here men, peons and horses are reckoned by the hundred, and the owner thereof is absolute monarch of all he surveys. Besides fields of sugar-cane, stretching far as the eye can reach, are coffee groves with

FIFTY THOUSAND VIGOROUS TREES,

(So the overseer tells us) putting forth white blossoms, green fruit and ripened berries at once; while beyond, stretching away to the distant hills, are plains where uncounted heads of cattle and horses roam at will. Even the far-off hills, with their lodes of precious metal, and the mining hamlets clustered among them, belong to the same estate; besides miles of uninhabited valleys and untrodden canyons where deer, quail, pumas and other game make happy hunting-grounds.

There is a great *casa* for boiling the sugar, whose furnaces blaze night and day from year to year; an immense abobe house containing machinery for extracting the juices of the cane; refining rooms, drying sheds, etc., all on the most generous scale. Then there is another big mill for separating coffee beans from the chaff; sheds in which coffee is dried and assorted; a distillery where aguardiente (rum) is made from the refuse of the sugar mills; besides enormous granaries, barns, stables, store-houses and bakeries; a small church belonging to the estate; a "store" for supplying the peons with every necessity from bacon to prayer-books; machine shops, a smithy, where farm implements are repaired and horses shod—in short, every requisite for sustaining several hundred people with no assistance from the outside world. Truly, to be a Mexican *haciendado* on this magnificent plan is better than to be an old world prince.

Sugar was unknown to the ancient Aztecs, who made syrup from wild honey and the juice of the omnipresent century plant, or maguey. Sugar-cane was first brought by the Spaniards to the Canary islands, then to Santo Domingo, thence to Cuba, and naturally soon afterwards to Mexico. Though Cortez's descendants claim that the entire credit belong to their illustrious ancestor, it is a fact that the first sugar-canes were planted in this country in 1520 by one Senor Don Pedro de Atienza. The first sugar-mills built by the Spaniards were worked by hydraulic wheels, not, as now, by horses or mules; and the first cylinders were constructed by Gonzalo de Velosa. Baron Humboldt, who examined

CORTEZ' MILL,

Tells us that the conqueror left several flourishing sugar plantations near Cuyoacan, in the Valley of Mexico, where now (owing, it is supposed, to the cutting down of the forests,) it is too cold for any cane to grow.

Most of our three days' stay at Atlacamulco was spent out of doors, and every meal—except the early chocolate served in bed—was eaten under the limes and pomegranates of the courtyard, or in the adjacent garden. The latter was one of the most beautiful I have seen in this land of beautiful gardens. Its lemons, oranges, olives, aguacates and other tropical fruits blend their green branches and odorous blossoms into natural arches, so thick that even the southern sun cannot penetrate them by a single golden arrow. Springs of clear water are directed all over the plantation for irrigation purposes, and in the garden their courses are broken by artificial cascades and waterfalls, fringed by ferns and lilies, the paths upon either side bordered by pansies and hedges of rose-trees. Ruby red cardinals, golden *candeleras*, paroquets, and other bright-winged birds are forever pluming themselves in the cool shadows, but it is a peculiarity of these gorgeously-feathered tribes of the tropics that none of them can sing as well as the plainest brown bird of the North.

Atlacamulco has another attraction, very rare in the cactus country—that of rich soft grass. Rejecting the customary hammocks, we stretched ourselves upon it and luxuriated in the warm air heavy with perfumes, and wished that life might last forever in such an Eden. About twelve miles from this hacienda lie the wonderful but little known

RUINS OF XOCHICALCO.

Which none who come this way should fail to see. The best route by which to reach them follows the celebrated "Acapulco trail" to the Indian hamlet called Xochitl (the flower), or to the adjacent hacienda of the same name, where a guide and horses may be obtained. For more than three hundred years the highway between that southern port and Mexico city was constantly trodden by countless *burros* laden with merchandise. But since new routes have been opened across the continent, picturesque Acapulco, which in olden times was a busy maritime city, has fallen into comparative disuse. To it came, and from it sailed, all those historic galleons which performed their portion of the voyage between the Indies and Spain. The voyage between Manila and the Mexican coast occupied six months, and on arriving there the rich freightage was transported overland by a thousand donkeys, and such portion as was not sold in the City of Mexico was sent to Vera Cruz, and there reshipped for Spain. History tells us that the cargo of a single galleon frequently reached the value of two million dollars; and as but one ship arrived in a year, its advent was anxiously looked for by every class of people as well as by merchants and marines. It brought calico and muslins, silks, crape, pearls and spices; and carried back gold, silver, cochineal, cocoa, and sometimes, a few monks or hidalgos as passengers. Every body remembers the charming picture of those golden days given by Bret Hart in his "Lost Galleon:"

> In sixteen hundred and forty-one,
> The regular yearly galleon,
> Laden with odorous gum and spice,
> India cotton and India rice,
> And the richest silks of far Cathay,
> Was due at Acapulco bay.
> The trains were waiting inside the walls,
> The wives of sailors thronged the town,
> The traders sat by their empty stalls,
> And the Viceroy himself came down.

But far more ancient and interesting than institutions of trade between Spain and the Indies is Xochicalco, the "Hill of Flowers," and the ruins which cover it. The hill is about 300 feet high, and its base is surrounded by very distinct traces of a deep, wide ditch. Five spiral terraces mount to its summit, the walls that support them being built of stone joined by cement, and still quite perfect. At regular distances, as if to buttress these terraces, are well-preserved remains of bulwarks shaped like the bastions of a fortification. The summit of the hill is a wide esplanade, on the eastern side of which are still perceptible three truncated cones, closely resembling the *tumuli* found among many similar ruins in Mexico.

EL CASTILLO,

As the structure on top of the last terrace is called, is a rectangular building, 64 by 58 feet, facing in exact correspondence with the cardinal points. The hill itself lies directly north from the valley of Mexico, and the sacred fires of the people who once worshiped there must have served as a beacon to guide the early Aztecs who journeyed from their capital in this direction.

Everyone must be his own Columbus and explore for himself a path among the rugged hills of Xochicalco, through fields thickly strewn with volcanic debris and past the open shafts of many an abandoned mine, which show that silver has once been found here—and may be again when Yankee enterprise and capital come to dig deeper than the lazy Spaniards.

As one slowly climbs up the terraced slopes of the great hill, the intense heat which has tortured him below gradually gives place to cooling breezes, and a glorious prospect is unfolded—chiefly of barren hills and plains, divided everywhere with deep barraneas, and two lovely lakes to the southward. Great stones are scattered all around, most of them exactly seven feet long by three feet broad; and all the blocks of porphyry which inclose the building, and perhaps encased the entire *cerro*, were brought from a great distance and up this steep hight—doubtless by hand, or rather by back. The stones of the crowning structure are laid upon each other without cement, and kept in place by their own weight alone, and as most of them are elaborately sculptured, there is no question that the *basso rilievo* were cut after the pyramid was erected.

I wish I could give you a picture of some of the strange carvings—grotesque warriors in battle array, beasts whose likeness never existed on earth, twisted serpents and unguessable symbols, all wrought with utmost care by

UNKNOWN WORKMEN

Many centuries ago. Standing apart, as it does, far from every other group in Mexico, this ruin is little visited—but really deserves the closer attention because of its isolated position and unique decorations. About thirty years ago a celebrated antiquarian wrote of it as follows:

"Who the builders of this pyramid were, no one can tell. There is no tradition of them, or of this temple, for it has outlasted both history and memory. No one who examines the figures with which it is coated can fail to connect the designs with the people who dwelt and worshiped in the temples and palaces of distant Uxmal and Palenque."

By far the best description I have seen was that by Fred Ober, the graphic writer and indefatigable antiquarian, who, in his excellent book called "Travels in Mexico," says: "After we had visited and examined the massive structure of the summit, myself and the missionary crept over the hill by a narrow path, through the thick brush, and found a black hole, leading underground to a great cavern. This series of vaults was partially explored, by order of the Government, nearly fifty years ago; but the superstitions of the Indians (who believed them haunted by the spirits of their ancestors) prevented a thorough examination.

"We investigated the chambers as far as we could, by the aid of a sputtering candle, and were lost in wonder at their hight and extent. The old explorers mention a 'cupola' of cut stones, gradually diminishing in size as they neared the top, and forming a beautiful mosaic, with an aperture through the roof of the cavern which was supposed to lead to the temple above. This we found in the center of the main saloon (which is 90 feet long), but it was divested of its wrought stone. Instead, we found that the walls and floor were covered with a very hard and smooth cement.

"Although these crypts may have some connection with the temples on the summit of the hill, yet the two caves which we entered were in a *cerrito* (little hill) at a short distance from that supporting El Castillo. Chill and damp were these corridors, though outside was the terrible heat of a Mexican midsummer noon.

SCORPIONS AND SERPENTS

Are said to lurk here—at least, that is the excuse the Indians gave for not wishing to explore the dangerous passage—but we saw none."

In the journey back to Cuernavaca we went by a slightly different route, but found little of interest except a solitary Indian village whose denizens seemed to shun us, and an ancient bridge spanning a deep ravine by a single arch, and just wide enough, without an inch to spare, for our horses to walk across. Tradition asserts that this bridge was made by the same ancient tribes who builded El Castillo, and that it was used by them on their frequent pilgrimages to and from the vale of Anahuac. It is by no means improbable, as the arch is not that of the present day, but nearly approaching those seen in the Maya ruins of Yucatan. Great age is indicated in every feature of this most singular bridge, and its workmanship is entirely different from the Aztec, Spanish, or modern Mexican.

FANNIE B. WARD.

John Adams at Home.

The venerable historian George Bancroft contributes to the *Century* some personal reminiscences of John Adams and Oliver Ellsworth. We quote as follows concerning his visit in 1818 to the second President of the United States: "Presently the tea-table was spread in the middle of the room, and my friend and I sat down with the family. It was indeed a great privilege for one just out of college to sit at table with the venerated man, under whose colossal courage and inspiring eloquence the men of the Congress of 1776, who had not the gift of speaking in public, confidently sheltered themselves. He did not look younger than the record of his birth indicated, but he was hale and vigorous; and as I sat near him I could not but notice that he carried his cup of tea to his lips as safely as anyone around him, without spilling a drop from tremor. The table was spread with the neatness and simplicity that prevailed at that day in New England homes. Could a foreigner have looked in and seen the second President of the United States at his sufficient, but simple and unostentatious meal, the central figure in the group of his own family, it must have been confessed that his manner of life presented a perfect pattern for a republican chief magistrate in retirement."

A Large Accumulation of Treasure.

The United States Treasury to-day is a vast bank in metallic money and money metals. Probably it has the greatest hoard of the precious metals, coined or uncoined, anywhere on the face of the earth—and this is not all gathered in one place. On the 1st of July the Treasury of the United States had $278,000,000 in gold, $85,000,000 being in bars, and $215,000,000 of silver, of which less than $4,000,000 was uncoined. The amount of Treasury notes on hand was less than $30,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has been able to carry gold bars to keep down the amount of cash taken from the monetary circulation to the lowest limit. It is amazing when we think of the monetary condition of the country forty years ago, when the supply of both metals was very small; thirty years ago, when money as good as gold was unknown between Pennsylvania and California, and twenty years ago, when this side of the Rocky mountains not a silver piece was visible, and gold was the center of a vast daily speculation, in which the Treasury notes passed current at 50 cents on the dollar or less. It is amazing in view of the fact that today our National Treasury is a vast bullion bank.—*Springfield Republican.*

Frightful Waste.

Consumption carries off its thousands of victims every year. Yes, thousands of human lives are being wasted that might be saved, for the fact is now established that consumption, in its early stages, is curable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if used in time, effect a permanent cure. It has no equal as a remedy for bronchitis, coughs and colds. Its efficacy has been proved in thousands of cases. All druggists.

INFANT THEOLOGY.—A small boy not far from Boston was the other day guilty of some outrageous mischief, which he performed alone in a closed room, but which was quickly brought to his door. When his mother remonstrated with the youth he met her reproof by the bold assertion: "You didn't see me do it." "No," she replied solemnly, "but God did." "Well, the urchin retorted, with an air of contemptuous superiority, "I guess God ain't going round giving away all he sees in this house."

OLIVE CULTURE.

SOMETHING CONCERNING THIS BRANCH OF HORTICULTURE.

Planting and Cultivation of the Trees—Making Olive Oil and Pickled Olives.

In a treatise upon olive growing, recently published by Adolphe Flamant, of Napa, appears the following upon the cultivation of olive trees and the manufacture of the product into oil, etc.:

The olive tree is reproduced in different ways: by the seed, by the simple cutting, by the ramified cutting, by suckers that shoot from the trunk, and by the woody excrescences which form on the bark of the upper roots of old trees.

Let us begin with the reproduction by the seed.

It must be first understood that an olive tree so grown has to be grafted, as it would otherwise remain a wild tree, giving thus but a poor and small product. On the other hand it is well known that through the medium of a seed a tree is more vigorous, has a more lasting power, resists better cold weather, and is less delicate on the choice of soil than those grown from cuttings. For all such reasons this is the mode most generally in use in the olive regions of Europe.

But when the olive tree is so robust by nature, so little scrupulous with regard to the choice of soil, enjoys such remarkable longevity, and has no excessive cold weather to fear in California, should it be raised by us from the seed instead of the cutting, when by the first mode we have to wait ten or twelve years for the product, as against four or five years by the second?

Moreover, grafting, which becomes indispensable when the tree is raised from the seed, giving it thus additional vigor, can just as well, if so desired, be applied to the tree grown from the cutting without losing thereby the advantages derived from this last mode of reproduction.

Coutance, who pronounces himself in favor of the seed, tells us that the plant has to remain at least seven years in nursery, and that after being grafted it requires three more years before it begins to bear fruit.

Reynaud tells us also that he has seen in France, in the county of Ardeche, as also at Cannes and in the Hyera islands, olive trees raised from seed; that they were ready to be grafted, but that this result had required seven years. He, however, adds that the reproduction of the tree by seed has been found so slow that it seems puerile to have recourse to it.

Amoureux affirms that this method is of an excessive slowness and of very little practical use.

Charles Etienne and Liebault concur in saying that it is time and money lost to employ this method.

In Elwood Cooper's treatise on olive culture we also find that when the tree is raised from seed it has to remain seven years in the nursery, but that when grown from the cutting it bears as early in Europe as it does in California.

Riondet explains to us how the young olive tree, raised from seed, develops always a long tap-root, which constitutes its principle and often its only support; and that when transplanting it to a permanent a site, after a long stay in the nursery, the cutting of said tap-root, then becomes indispensable, inflicts upon its system a serious injury from which it is likely to suffer for years.

It seems thus established that the olive tree grown from the seed—which is the method most generally followed in the regions of Europe where the severe winters experienced occasionally make it desirable to render the tree as hardy as possible—has to be kept about seven years in nursery, and that at its transplantation it will experience a severe check which will be the natural result of meddling with its tap-root, as also of cutting back its top.

Is it then at all surprising that a half generation should pass before the olive tree so produced reaches bearing? Many people who have not carefully studied olive culture seem to believe that this is an inevitable result. We shall see by further explanations that it is not.

Let us pass now to the consideration of the propagation of the olive by cuttings. We would state in common with Coutance, Amoureux, Riondet, DuBreuil, Reynaud and many others, that a cutting coming from an olive tree that has been grafted, and of a good variety, needs no grafting. This operation is however necessary when the cutting from a grafted tree is derived from a point below the place where grafting was effected.

These cuttings can be made like those of a vine or any other cutting, only with this difference, that the olive tree being an evergreen, one or more sets of leaves should be left on.

It is difficult safely to cut the large truncheons, because, when taken from the tree, or even when cut a little to freshen the butt-end at plantation, there is danger of crushing the bark, which has the effect of imperiling their starting, and which, should they grow, may produce rot. To plant them directly in permanent sites is to run the risk of losing a great many, as has happened to several parties I could name. If, on the other hand, they are placed in nursery in preference to much smaller cuttings, their tap-root will be so developed, even only after a year of stay therein, that it will be necessary to cut it back when they are to be transplanted, which will reduce their ultimate chances of growth, and will at least make them languid and sickly for a year or two. But the smaller the cuttings are when placed in the nursery, the less will be the chances at transportation within a year of disturbing their root system, which will necessarily be less developed.

These smaller cuttings, from six to eight inches long, are generally raised in boxes under glass, where they take very readily; or in open ground in nursery when from eight to twelve inches long; but there their growth is very precarious. When ready for transplantation within a year the whole root system can be taken with the soil adhering to it and placed in the ground without disturbing it, and especially without exposing it to the air.

I consider this last point of great importance, for it is well known that all evergreen trees, whose vegetation is nearly always active, are of a very difficult transplantation. The slightest exposure of their roots to the air renders the starting in their new places very doubtful. Any one who has had occasion to transplant eucalyptus, laurels, orange trees, etc., must be acquainted with this fact.

In support of this theory I extract the following from a recent article of the Phœnix *Herald*, giving a few sensible hints on the setting out of an orange orchard:

"The greatest care must be exercised in transplanting the orange not to allow the small thread-like roots of the tree to become dry, for the moment they do so the tree is gone. The roots must be carefully dampened till the tree is safe in the ground. This is one of the most important items to be observed in transplanting."

The olive is just as delicate to handle as the orange tree, so that the older it is and the more developed its root system, the more danger it presents in transplantation, when even the most careful precautions will not always secure success.

The small trees, when one year old, will develop with astonishing vigor when planted in their permanent sites; their tap-roots will sink rapidly; they will stand, without suffering, drought and hot weather, and not more than one in every two or three hundred will fail to grow. Not only had I occasion to verify this, but I have also observed that when so planted, without experiencing any amputation of their roots and branches, they will overtake in life and vigor before two or three years, those which, planted older and larger, have had to undergo the mutilations which are rendered necessary by their greater age, and a consequently more developed root system.

W. G. Glee, in a bulletin of the University of California, says that the mode of reproduction by large cuttings is liable to several objections. He claims, justly, that there will never be so fine a root system developed as by starting the trees from small herbaceous cuttings. He recommends to take from young growing trees the young tops, when neither very soft nor perfectly hard, having three to four sets of leaves, and to put them in a little frame with sand, where they are to be given a few waterings during the course of a month. He states that in three or four months the little cuttings will have rooted, and in a few months more will be found ready to set out. He adds that olive trees planted in the Santa Cruz mountains were propagated in this manner, that they received no irrigation after setting out, and that they have formed a beautiful root system.

Frank A. Kimbal, of National City, San Diego county, tells us also that he has in no case succeeded with large cuttings, and that he has obtained but meager results in planting twenty inches deep. He tried with all kinds of cuttings, from three feet down to eight and ten inches only, and he finds the latter preferable.

The mode thus recommended by Mr. Klee, by Mr. Kimball and others, is in perfect harmony with what I have done, and which has enabled me to obtain an excellent root system in less than a year. Having had frequent occasions to compare it with others, I do not hesitate to pronounce it as the one method capable of producing most vigorous trees, which, within four or five years, will be from ten to twelve feet high, and will begin to produce a few gallons of olives.

I have knowledge of the fact that several persons have planted olive cuttings in nursery, and have met with but very meager results. I think I can give them possibly the reason for it.

The olive, as already said, is an evergreen tree. It has two very distinct yearly vegetations, one called the spring vegetation, the other the fall vegetation. It is thus that under our fine and quite exceptional climate, where the winters are frequently very mild, its vegetation knows scarcely any cessation. If the cuttings are not taken from the tree during one of those short periods of repose—which vary according to seasons—and are not placed in the nursery within a reasonable time, say from one to two weeks, there is danger of the vitality in most of them dying out, and the loss will easily reach 30, 40 or even 50 per cent., and possibly still more. In this respect, the cuttings of the olive tree differ from those of the vine, which can be cut immediately after the fall of the leaves, when vegetation comes to a standstill, and which can be kept buried in the ground until March or April, without interfering with their starting when spring comes.

For the reasons here suggested it can be understood why those who have attempted to reproduce the olive tree from cuttings which were not recently cut from the tree, and who have performed that operation at a season of the year when the sap was too active, have realized such poor results. I know of some parties whose loss has reaced 80 and 90 per cent., and two of them who did not succeed with a single cutting. I can see no other cause for it than the one I have just mentioned. Let us now pass in review other modes of propagation.

Cuttings can be made from the suckers that grow from the base of the tree, but if they are taken below the grafting point of trees raised from the seed they will have to be grafted.

The olive tree is also reproduced from the woody excrescences that form generally on the trunk of old trees. This mode of propagation, which carries with it the mutilation of the trunk of a tree, is possible only in the countries where old trees are to be found, while from young trees, of which there will soon be plenty in California, cuttings can be easily procured through the ordinary process of pruning, which thus proves beneficial to them, instead of being a source of mutilation. This alone should be a sufficient reason for the general adoption in this country of so rational a mode of propagation.

HOW TO PRESERVE OLIVES.

Writing upon this subject F. Pohndorff in a recent article says:

There are several systems of pickling olives. For this purpose the fruit is gathered green; this is particularly the case with the big-sized, fine olives imported from Seville, Malaga and from French and Italian ports. Other varieties of small size and nice tasting are gathered nearly ripe for pickling. To pickle or sweeten them the olives are put in fresh water for five or six days, changing the water each day four or five times. When thus they have lost the bitter taste, they are put in a basin full of brine, keeping them immersed fully in the same. Frequently some fennel is put on top. After sixty days the olive will be fit for use, and keep until next year. If the olives are to be used quickly, they may be opened, and the stone taken out previous to being put in water, and after having been kept in frequently changed water for four or five days, to be left in lye for six or eight days, when they may be eaten either alone or with oil and vinegar, like a salad.

Another way to pickle is putting the olives in lye, not long enough to penetrate the whole of the pulp, and when appearing to be free of the bitter taste, leaving them four or five days in water, to be changed two or three times daily. They may be kept, put into salt water. Fennel, mace, corriander seed, rosewood, cloves and cinnamon may be added for flavoring.

Olives for drying should be fully ripe, left in the sun for fifteen or twenty days, and a little salt be put on them; or they may be placed in a basket with a stratum of salt, where after a day the vegetable water sweats out, and five or six days later they may be eaten, being a fine nourishing condiment, or rather a substitute for meat. The dried olives are kept in families for use all the year round, and by soaking in water, after they are swollen to their original size, become very palatable.

THE RICHEST MAN.—In speaking of the wealth of some of the ancients, writes a correspondent of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, you class Tiberius as the wealthiest, $118,125,000, and give that of Crœsus, the Lydian, at about $8,000,000. You have not mentioned one wealthier than them all, who was Pythius, son of Aty, the Lydian, who possessed in silver and gold together $24,516,000, which, added to his possession of land and slaves at a proportionate value, would swell his wealth to about $500,000,000. I mean his gold at the Doric value of $5 22. If reckoned at the value of the stater siebus it would give him in coin $6,036,000, and with slaves and lands in proportion, a wealth of over $120,000,000. This man Pythius, without touching his silver or gold, entertained at the city of Celenæ the army of Xerxes, over 5,000,000 strong, in his invasion of Greece, and on a previous occasion made King Darius, Xerxes' father, a magnificent present—a gold plane tree and vine. This Pythius, then, was the wealthiest man in the world, and it is doubtful if there has been any one, before or since, to equal him. *United States Gazette.*

WHY THE CROW IS BLACK.—The Indians of the extreme Northwest had some very remarkable legends about the creation, in which the crow takes the leading part, bringing order out of chaos. Perhaps the most curious was that which accounted for the raven coat of the crow. One night, while making a tour through his dominions, he stopped at the house of Can-nook, a chief, and begged for lodgings and a drink of water. Can-nook offered him a bed, but on account of the scarcity of water, refused to give him anything to drink. When all the rest were asleep the crow got up to hunt for the water-butt, but was heard by Can-nook's wife, who aroused her husband. He, thinking that the crow was about to escape, piled logs of gum-wood upon the fire. The crow made desperate efforts to fly through the hole in the roof where the smoke escaped, but Can-nook caused the smoke to be denser and denser, and when the crow finally regained the outer air he had a black plumage. It was previously white.—*American Magazine.*

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LONDON LETTER.

TOPICS WHICH ARE INTERESTING OUR ENGLISH COUSINS.

Tunneling the Thames—English Holidays and Sight-Seeing—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

[RECORD-UNION Correspondence.]

LONDON, August 6, 1887.

That Brittannia rules the waves, and that these waves form the natural, right and proper barrier between the chalky cliffs of Albion and the possible foreign invader, has ever been the idea, of not merely poets and patriots, but of sound practical men of business, both civil and military. But Sir Edward Watkin wants to change all this; and in the House of Commons on Thursday night brought forward his "Channel Tunnel Bill." This project for uniting England and France by a submarine tunnel does not seem to grow in public favor. Our insular position has heretofore been our safeguard, and the sentimental idea of uniting the two countries, and so promoting friendship between France and England, is overborne by the natural objection to provide the foreigner with a ready means of invading us. Sir Wilfred Lawson, with his usual humor, made fun of our supposed inability to prevent the French army invading us through a hole twenty feet square, and thought "the very best place they could get an opposing army would be into a hole;" but neither Sir Wilfred's witticisms nor the stock arguments of Sir Edward Watkin, on the unity of nations, were of any avail, and the House of Commons by a majority of fifty-six rejected the bill.

HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND.

Perhaps the most notable event of the week has been the bank holiday of last Monday. It is just fifteen years ago since this first Monday in August was made a legal holiday, mainly through the exertions of Sir John Lubbock, the banker, in whose honor the day is by some called "St. Lubbock's Day," and within the memory of the present writer has occurred quite a revolution in the matter of public holidays. Thirty years ago Good Friday and Christmas Day were the only really general holidays. It is true that the artisan class added Easter and Whitsuntide to the list, as circumstances and means allowed, but the shop-keeper was still behind his counter on all but Sundays and the two days mentioned. Now all is changed. Sir John Lubbock's Act has added Easter and Whit Mondays—the day succeeding Christmas Day—and the first Monday in August to the original two days. Primarily in the interests of bankers' clerks, as making bills of exchange and all documents promising to pay—due the day before—but generally in the interests of the great public, Sir John Lubbock performed a beneficent act. The Stock Exchange has its three special holidays on the first days of January, May and November, in addition to the bank holidays; and the Government offices do honor to the Queen's birthday by closing on that day, so that it cannot be said that London is exceptionably badly off for holidays, though an idea seems to prevail that we are behind other capitals in this respect. The summer vacation, too, varying from one to three weeks, has also become of late years the rule instead of, as a quarter of a century ago, the decided exception. Time was when years of patient toil had to be undergone, and a firm position in business secured, ere the fortnight's relaxation amidst trees and fields, or the invigoration breeze of the sea shore, could be enjoyed; but now how changed!

WHERE HOLIDAYS ARE SPENT.

The August bank holiday occurring at a period when, even in this treacherous climate, something like settled weather can be calculated upon, is almost universally observed in London. Open air amusements are the rule, and despite innumerable attractions elsewhere, 20,000 persons witnessed a cricket match at Kennington Oval. The railways, and especially the southern lines, carried thousands to the country and seaside—Brighton, Eastbourne and Hastings being especially crowded with visitors. The River Thames' steamboats in one direction to Greenwich and Gravesend, and in the other to Kew and Richmond, transported perilously heavy burdens of human freight. Those great centers of attraction to which the designation Palace has been given—the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, the Alexandra Palace on Muswell Hill, and the Albert Palace in Battersea Park—offered to visitors an endless round of entertainments, while the "Wild West Show" of Buffalo Bill at Earls Court received the largest number of visitors since the opening.

VISITING THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Students of Dickens will remember the peculiar form which the Chuzzlewit hospitality was manifested towards country relatives who came to town, who were attentively shown the interior of all places of interest open free to the public, and the exterior of those at which an admission fee was charged. Those desirous of following up this economical custom, with regard to themselves, might very well spend an agreeable bank holiday in London with a minimum of expense. The number of places of interest open free to the public is very considerable, and a variety of tastes may be indulged. The historical, classical and antiquarian treasures enshrined in the British Museum may be viewed without charge; and the gazer upon the Egyptian mummy, who sentimentally murmurs—

> "And thou hast walked about—how strange a story—
> In Thebes' streets six thousand years ago
> When the Memnonium was in all its glory,"

may have all this emotion for nothing. The art treasures of the South Kensington Museum, the paintings of the old masters in the National Gallery, the Natural History Museum, and the National Portrait Collection are all free, and the natural beauties of the Royal Gardens at Kew, were last Monday enjoyed by 80,000 visitors without fee.

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW IN TROUBLE.

The American Exhibition in London has so far proved a great success, and John Bull has fairly taken to it. Such wonderful riding, and such more than wonderful shooting has rarely, if ever, been witnessed by the British before. The only hitch that has occurred has been the application by an artist resident close by, for an injunction to restrain the performance, on the ground that the continual discharge of fire-arms, and the war-whoop of the Indians, create a nuisance. Justice Chitty, before whom the question has been tried, refused to grant the injunction prayed for; but the question of nuisance or no nuisance is to be fairly tried before the Courts, and the proprietors of the exhibition have paid £100 into Court pending the decision. The American exhibits have created much interest, and countless Yankee notions, ranging from Waterbury watches to pop-corn, are for the moment popular. Some valuable information has been disseminated among the visitors regarding, not only the industries and manufactures of the cities and towns, but of the natural resources of the country, and intending emigrants have received advice as to desirable spots for settlement.

THE HOME-SEEKER IN LONDON.

An extensive circulation has been given to a pamphlet called, I think, the "Home-Seeker," as to the advantages possessed by that part of California in which Sacramento is situate, and which recommend themselves to those who contemplate seeking a home in the Western Republic.

MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS.

Domestic Life in Japan.

Generally speaking, the Japanese men make kind and affectionate husbands, and the women make virtuous and exemplary wives and mothers; and the children are certainly the happiest little imps in the world; their parents fondle and spoil them most effectually, and at the same time never lose their control over them. The non-irritating nature of the native diet has much to do with such serene nerves and temperaments. One never sees a child whipped in Japan; a reproving mother may administer a mild slap over the head, which correction invariably brings the little recalcitrants to order. The husband has absolute control over the person of his wife; at the same time, one never sees a man strike a woman in Japan; yet there is considerable pinching and slapping done on occasions when those strange and ungovernable spells of exasperating ugliness known as tantrums, settle down upon their matrimonial horizon. On these occasions there is considerable free hitting, biting and scratching indulged in on both sides of the house; but the greater strength of the husband invariably leaves him master of the situation, and the belligerent household speedily resumes its serene and happy course. On such occasions, unless physical force were resorted to, it would be difficult to say where matters would end, for the women are very childish, and in their paroxysms of fury, might speedily demolish the household, unless restrained. These family jars are not of frequent occurrence, but they make up in intensity for their rarity.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

MARRIAGE MIRTH.

When Emerson said, "Hitch your wagon to start," did he mean to marry an actress?—*Albany Argus.*

Never marry a girl who refuses to eat corn from a cob—ten to one she has got store teeth.—*Boston Globe.*

Before marriage the question a girl asks her lover most often is: "Do you really love me?" After marriage the query becomes: "Is my hat on straight?"—*Boston Journal of Education.*

It takes three weeks to perform the marriage ceremony in Japan. Just think of it! It must require an hour and a half at that rate for the bridegroom to kiss his mother-in-law.—*Newman Independent.*

An embarrassed young man who had just been married by a clergyman of this city, not knowing how to express his gratitude, in handing over a small fee, said: "I hope to give you more the next time."—*Newburyport News.*

A female evangelist in Indiana is telling the girls that not five men in a hundred are good enough for them to marry. The girls go right along marrying, however, and every blessed one of 'em thinks she gets one of those five white sheep.—*Nashville American.*

"No," said old Bill Squeezers, who was down from Bodie the other day. "No, I didn't go to Judge Podger's wedding. The notice said, 'No cards,' and I'm durned if I can fool away a whole evening where there's no chance of a little four-bit ante."—*S. F. Wasp.*

Daughter—"There is only one thing more astonishing than the readiness with which Ned gave up tobacco when we became engaged." Mother—"What is that astonishing thing?" Daughter—"The rapidity with which he took it up again as soon as we were married."—*Texas Siftings.*

"Women are unreasonable creatures," observed Brown, as he ordered another round for the boys. "Now, there's my wife. Before we were married, when I went to see her she always thought it was too early for me to go home, and now I can't go home early enough to suit her."—*N. Y. Sun.*

"The wedding of Frank Moxie and Miss Duckie Bircher," says one of the *Bell's* Territorial exchanges, "which we announced last week, has not yet taken place, owing to the fact that the groom is busily engaged in a poker game at the Silver Star Club-rooms. The Rev. Hartshorn, who was to perform the ceremony, and who went to inform Mr. Moxie that the company was waiting, also got interested and took a hand. As we go to press we learn that the reverend gentleman is kicking like an elephant because there is a limit to the game.'"—*Dakota Bell.*

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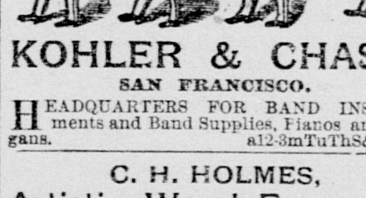

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ESTATE OF LUCY C. WILLIAMS, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, LEWELLYN WILLIAMS, administrator of the estate of LUCY C. WILLIAMS, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office at the Pioneer Mills, in the city of Sacramento.

Dated August 12, 1887.

LEWELLYN WILLIAMS, Administrator.

CATLIN & WHITE, Attorneys for Administrator.

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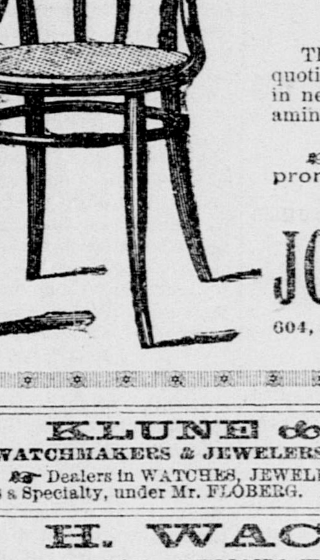

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WM. DEANE, San Francisco *Chronicle.*
A. D. CARVILL, Carvill Manufacturing Co.
OLIVER HINKLEY, Pacific Carriage Co.
LEWIS P. SAGE, Sage's Warehouse.
MRS. GRANT, 322 Fremont street, San Francisco.
MRS. EATON, 141 Post street, San Francisco.
JAS. McCORMICK, Vice-President Bank of Redding, Redding, Cal
CAPT. BLASDELL, Oakland, Cal.
CAPT. WYMAN, Oakland, Cal.
SAM'L CASSIDY, Petaluma, Cal
MRS. McDONALD, 2922 Sacramento street.
MRS. HENRIEN, 23 Hawthorne street.
MRS. GOODRIDGE, 28 Hawthorne street.
REV. D. H. TEMPLE, Los Gatos, Cal.
DR. C. L. ROE, Monterey, Cal.
W. B. FITCH, Lincoln, Placer county, Cal.
And a host of others whose testimonials we have.

—MANUFACTURED BY THE—

"SARSFIELD" REMEDIES CO.,

No. 115 EDDY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO,

AND FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. ja15-1stf&wtf

PROPOSALS WANTED.

Notice to Contractors!

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, WITH BIDS accompanying, will be received by the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin county, at Stockton, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on

Tuesday, September 6, 1887,

For building a Bridge 140 feet in the span and 20 feet wide in the clear, over the Mokelumne river, near New Hope. The builder to whom the contract will be awarded must furnish a good and sufficient bond for the proper fulfillment of the contract. The Board of Supervisors reserve the right to reject any or all bids. [A certified check in the amount of ten per cent. of the whole amount of the bid must accompany each proposal, as a guarantee that a good and sufficient bond will be made for the fulfillment of the contract if awarded to the bidder.

ALEX. MAYBERRY, Road Commissioner.

au17-td

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED for the construction of a Levee, three quarters of a mile long, on the "Butchers' Ranch," 10 miles above the city, on the Sacramento River, Yolo side, at No. 728 J street, until AUGUST 30th. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. J. & V. HAUSER.

au22-1w

NORMAL SCHOOL —FOR— Northern California!

FOR TWO WEEKS FROM THE DATE HEREOF, Architects are invited to submit competing plans for the erection of a State Normal Building, on the site granted to the State adjacent to the city of Chico. The Plans and Specifications to be for a Brick School Building which shall not cost more than $50,000.

One thousand dollars are hereby offered for the best set of Plans and Specifications which may be selected by the State Board of Normal Trustees, upon the condition that the successful competitor shall prepare all detail drawings, and do everything which a competent builder may require of any architect in the construction of said building, for the sum of $1,000 in full compensation thereof. The building is to be erected by the day's work. The undersigned would suggest that only general plans be first submitted, with an approximate estimate of the amount of brick required, the specifications and working drawings to follow in due time the plan that shall have been found acceptable.

The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all plans. Address F. C. Lusk, Chico, Cal. F. C. LUSK, President Normal School Board.

JOHN BIDWELL, A. H. CREW, L. H. McINTOSH, J. W. B. MONTGOMERY, Trustees.

Chico, August 13, 1887. au13-1s2w

Normal School —FOR— Northern California.

CHICO, August 13, 1887.

FOR TWO WEEKS FROM THE DATE hereof Brickmakers are invited to submit proposals for furnishing brick with which to construct the Normal School Building. Brick cannot be received that are manufactured by Chinese labor. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids; also, the right to accept the best bid or bids, or parts thereof, the quality of the brick and other conditions being considered. The brick must all be good hard brick; no soft or broken brick will be accepted. The probable amount will be about one million. Address F. C. Lusk, Chico, Cal.

F. C. LUSK, President Normal School Board.

A. H. CREW, L. H. McINTOSH, J. W. B. MONTGOMERY, JOHN BIDWELL, Trustees. au19-10t

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals for erecting a Frame Dormitory at the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind, Temescal, Alameda county, Cal., will be received at the Home, corner Thirty-sixth street and Telegraph avenue, Temescal, up to 3:30 P. M.,

Friday, September 2, 1887,

At which time and place the proposals will be opened. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Architects, Goodrich & Newlon, 1004 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $1,000.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

L. A. REDMAN, Secretary.

Temescal, August 3, 1887. au4-4w

MISCELLANEOUS.

Real Estate!

$700—Lot 80x160, southwest corner of Twenty-fifth and G streets.

$600—Lot 40x160, north side Q, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets; a beautiful high lot.

$2,000—Lot 80x160, northeast corner Twelfth and Q streets; cheap.

$1,500—Good House, 6 rooms, and Lot 80x160, with Fruit Trees and Alfalfa; E street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth; this is a nice place and cheap.

$2,500—Two-story Modern Dwelling, 9 rooms, M street, between Second and Third; rented to good tenant for $25; make an offer.

$5,000—Elegant new Residence of 8 rooms, facing Capitol Park; lot 40x160, with good Stable.

$1,500—Two-story Building occupied as a Saloon and Dwelling; rented to a good tenant for $21 per month; this will pay 12 per cent. clear; where can you do better with you money?

A. Leonard & Son,

1014 Fourth street, Sacramento.

THE STATE FAIR OF CALIFORNIA WILL BE HELD AT SACRAMENTO SEPT-12TH to 24TH

THIS EXHIBITION OF PACIFIC COAST PRODUCTS INCLUDES LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND FINE ARTS.

ADDRESS THE SECRETARY FOR PARTICULARS.

L. U. SHIPPEE, PRESIDENT.

EDWIN F. SMITH, SECRETARY.

au10-3pd&wtos10

Eureka Carriage Factory.

Great Reduction in Prices!

Ten Gold Medals! Eight Silver Medals From the Mechanics' Fair of San Francisco, and California and Nevada Fairs; also,

125 FIRST-CLASS PREMIUMS FOR THE BEST WORK.

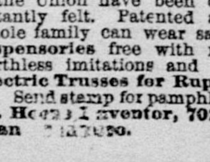
One of my BUGGIES is worth Six Cheap Eastern Buggies.

HARRY BERNARD,

Manufacturer, corner Sixth and L streets, SACRAMENTO.

I have for sale, at the lowest possible prices: Family Carriages; Open Buggies; Light Top Buggies; Heavy Top Buggies; Farmers' Carriages; Trotting Wagons and Sulkies. Carriage Painting and Trimming, at lowest prices. None but experienced workmen employed. Repairing neatly done. Call at the Factory. Work built to order at the lowest prices. Send your orders. is-tf

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old, are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet. Dr. Horne, Inventor, 702 Market street, San Francisco.

BOOK TABLE.

BANCROFT'S STORY OF VIGILANTE DAYS ON THIS COAST.

Devlin's Law of Deeds, an Elaborate Volume—Notes of Recent Magazines—Etc.

HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC STATES OF NORTH AMERICA. By Hubert Howe Bancroft. Vol. XXXI. "Popular Tribunals," Vol. I. San Francisco: The History Company.

While this volume is one of the series of Bancroft's works, and forms a part of "The History of the Pacific States," it is really an independent work and can stand upon its merits as a book full of dramatic, not to say romantic, interest. For it is devoted wholly to recital of the activities of those stirring times in the pioneer history of the Pacific coast, in which the instinct of justice in man found expression and illustration in the rudest forms, and the most violent methods of administering it, as well as a history of aberrations of justice, the abuse of power, the passion of the mob, the rigor and relentlessness of the vigilance committees, and the hasty justice and injustice of Lynch law. The popular tribunals of the country were the pivotal points of some of the most dramatic events in all the history of our civilization, and these, in ample detail, Mr. Bancroft has laid before his readers in a manner that at once arouses interest and holds it, and makes the story as entrancing as that conceived by the imagination of the skilled novelist. Here is matter for drama, romance and song, that surpasses in intricacy of plot, vigor of action, tragic result, low comedy quality, and farcical procedure and outcome, anything human fancy has ever clothed in fiction. Upon the subject of the reason for the volume and the source of his information, the author says:

"During my researches in Pacific States history, and particularly while tracing the development of Anglo-American communities in the western side of the United States, I fancied I saw unfolding into healthier proportions, under the influence of a purer atmosphere, that sometime dissolute principle of political ethics, the right of the governed at all times to instant and arbitrary control of the government. The right thus claimed was not to be exercised except in cases of emergency, in cases where such interferences should be deemed necessary, but it was always existent; and as the people themselves were to determine what should constitute emergency and what necessity, these qualifications were impertinent. Though liable at times to the grossest abuse, I found this sentiment latent among widely spread and intelligent people, but in a form so anomalous that few would admit to themselves its presence among their convictions. * * * Finding on these Pacific shores, in a degree superior to any elsewhere appearing in the annals of the race, this phase of arbitrary power as displayed by the many popular tribunals here engendered, I pressed inquiry in that direction, and these volumes are the result. It is all history; and though herein I sometimes indulge in details which might swell unduly exact historical narration, I have felt constrained to omit more facts and illustrations that I have given. These omissions, however, are not made at random, or to the injury of the work. And the material was abundant. Besides printed books, manuscripts, and the several journals of the period advocating the opposite sides of the question, I was fortunate enough to secure all the archieves of the San Francisco Committee of Vigilance of 1851, and to obtain free access to the voluminous records and documents of the great Committee of 1856. Well knowing that the hidden work of the several demonstrations could only be obtained from the mouths of their executive officers, I took copious dictations from those who had played the most prominent parts in the tragedies. From one member I learned what occurred on a given occasion at the point where he happened to be; from another, what was taking place at the same time at another point of observation; and so on, gathering from each something the others did not know or remember. By putting all together I was enabled to complete the picture of what were otherwise a conglomeration of figures and events. At first I found the gentlemen of 1856 exceedingly backward in divulging secrets so long held sacred; and it was only after I had given them the most convincing assurances of the strength and purity of my purpose that I obtained their united consent to place me in possession of their whole knowledge of the matter. Often had they been applied to for such information, and as often had they declined giving it. And for good reasons. They had offended the law; they had done violence to many who still cherished hatred; they had suffered from annoying and expensive suits at law brought against them by the expatriated; they had disbanded but had not disorganized, and they did not know at what moment they might again be summoned to rise in defense of society, or to band for mutual protection. From the beginning it was held by each a paramount obligation to divulge nothing. On the other hand, the questions arose: Are these secrets to die with you? May not the knowledge of your experience be of value to succeeding societies? Have you the right to bury in oblivion that experience, to withhold from your fellow citizens and from posterity a knowledge of the ways by which you achieved so grand a success? And so after many meetings, and warm deliberations, it was agreed that the information should be placed at my disposal for the purpose of publication."

To give some idea of the dramatic scope of this unique volume, a few of the subjects treated, and stories recited may be profitably given. Thus the volumne opens with a glance at aberrations of justice, ancient and modern, followed by a consideration of popular tribunals and popular government, a chapter on the conditions that engendered the storm that burst in 1851, and again in 1856 in California follows. We have, in order, an exhaustive account of "The Hounds" Association, the San Francisco Regulators, the mob in the mines, the antics of justice in the country, the organization of the Vigilance Committee of 1851, and are taken behind the scenes in the rooms of that body; the entry and exit of James Stuart, the inquisitors in council, country vigilance committees, the Downieville tragedy, the popular tribunals of Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico, and of Washington Territory, Alaska, British Columbia and Oregon. In these and other chapters of like character are tales, anecdotes, melodramatic recitals and romantic narratives, that make the work one of strange interest and comparable to no other. Mr. Bancroft makes no concealment of his sympathy with Vigilance Committees—indeed, he defends it vigorously. The style of the writing in this volume is in strong contrast to that in its predecessors. There is about it that which detracts from its dignity as a historical record. While its accuracy is probably unimpeachable, the form of expression degenerates very often to that of the sensational novelist. There are "toplofticai" passages that do no credit to the author, and attempts at humor that are grim, to say the least. The subject, we admit, is one that affords but limited scope for fine writing, but such a passage as this is hardly in keeping with the high character Mr. Bancroft has given the text of his earlier volumes:

"Talking thus against time, as was his purpose, Coffroth won. Presently the Sheriff appeared. Solomon was his name, and a very good name, and a good Sheriff. Judging from outward expression and carriage, he, too, would delight in seeing the Austrian hanged. Solomon's vocation was hanging; for such he had been created. * * * Then opened Solomon his mouth; wide he opened it; it was large, and by no means handsome."

We submit that such a style as this belongs to the literary realm conceded exclusively to the *Waverly Magazine*, the *New York Ledger* and *Beadle's Dime Library*.

"From the prisoner's eye there shot that strange, sulphurous light peculiar to him."

"These rough rooms, wherefrom renovation should proceed to cleanse the city of its foulness."

"As a matter of course, it was to be expected that our Celestial brother, John, should find occasion to utilize this, as well as other American institutions. Ah Sing and Lip Scom, for some reason, desired that Ah Lo and Ah Hone, with two women of the neither wife nor maid species, should be sent back to China. They were bad Chinamen, said the almond-eyed; they struck from the shoulder; kept a bad house, and belonged to the law and order party—all which was not difficult of belief, but annoyed millions of of century-smoked souls how to distinguish one from the other."

"There was a place called Mad Mule Canyon, in the Shasta District, which name was a libel on the species *asinus*, beside the doings of men in that locality.

"Therefore Martha was no saint; neither would she have been welcomed into the sisterhood of those immaculate dames whose virtue shines brightly only when placed beside black vice. Martha kept a saloon. What that meant in a mining town in early days, the reader well knows. Some call them dens, but I do not. Everybody went there, and she was as respectable as the men who were glad to sit on her sofa and talk to her because she was a woman. Furthermore, Martha was married—married to a man."

"Pregnant enough with purpose were now the miners. You could see it in their eye, in their step, in the movement of the hand; their pipes smoked of sulphur, and with their tobacco-juice they spat fire."

These extracts must suffice, but they only faintly illustrate the hyberbole and "slam-bang" in which the author deals. The strong defense Mr. Bancroft makes of the mildest acts of mobs will shock the sensitive in these days of order under law. As for instance, his approval of an execution by a mob that hanged a woman at Downieville, in 1851. He condemns the method always where it was characterized by passion, fury and the absence of deliberation, but is free to approve the action of the people in executing criminals at a time when the law seemed powerless to preserve order and protect life and property.

However, though the historian has reveled in a style wholly foreign to his usual modes of expression, and fairly takes the breath away in some of his garish flights of fancy, and invokes a smile by his odd metaphors, the record he has made up is, as we have said, one of profound melodramatic interest. More than any other writing which we recall, it illuminates a striking phase of pioneer life, and gives an insight into the motives and impulses of the men of the early days, who established the "popular tribunals," which no other work has done so elaborately or with such dramatic effect.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF DEEDS, their form, requisites, execution, acknowledgment, registration, construction, and effect. Covering the alienation of title to real property by voluntary transfer. Together with chapters on tax deeds and Sheriffs' deeds. By Robert T. Devlin, counselor-at-law (of the Sacramento Bar). Two volumes. San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Co.

This work, an examination of which has engaged our interest and enlisted our close attention, is the result of six years of studious application and exhaustive research on the part of the author, with a result exceedingly gratifying, and that contributes very largely to the convenience and knowledge of actively engaged lawyers. There is no more important subject upon which the thorough lawyer must be well informed than that of the alienation of real property by voluntary transfer. There has been before this work appeared, no volume devoted exclusively to the subject in hand. Former works on real property have treated of deeds only incidentally. This book, however, makes the deed itself, by which the title in fee is conveyed, the subject for an exhaustive treatise. It really supplements, amplifies and carries forward such treatises as "Sugden on Vendors." Mr. Devlin has not confined himself to the law governing the voluntary alienation of realty, but has expanded it to embrace all the important questions involved in those involuntary transfers consumated by tax deeds, Sheriffs' deeds, etc.

The book, which is in two compact volumes aggregating about 1,700 pages, embraces exhaustive examination of some scores of subjects, nearly every one of which have been treated in independent volumes, and the possession of which involves a library of no small bulk. The book is, therefore, a collection in compact form, by orderly arrangement of all the law and controlling decisions and leading treatises upon subjects intimately related to the deed. Thus 20 pages are devoted to elaboration of the law and citation of decisions and treatises upon "Definitions and Different Kinds of Deeds," 35 pages to "What Must Pass by Deed or by Writing," 151 pages to "The Parties to a Deed," and chapters of like or greater volume to these subjects: "Who Take by Deed." "Aliens Taking by Deed," "Necessity of a Writing-Part Performance," "The Formal Parts of a Deed," "The Date of the Deed," "Names and Description of the Parties," "The Granting Words," "The Habendum," "The Reddendum," "The Testimonium Clause," "Reading the Deed," "The Signature," "The Seal," "Attesting Witnesses," "Delivery." "Delivery in Escrow," "Execution by Corporations," "Execution of Deeds Under Power of Attorney," "Deeds Under Powers of Sale in Trust Deeds and Mortgages," "Deeds by Trustees for Sale," "Filling Blanks," etc., "Acknowledgment," "Registry in the Several States," "Registration of Deeds," "The Doctrine of Notice," including general rules of notice, Possession, Agency and Les Pendens, "Consideration," "Principles of Construction," "Community Property," "Covenants," "Conditions, Limitations, Reservations, Exceptions, Restrictions and Stipulations," "Recitals," "Description," "Deed Subject to Mortgage," "Deed When a Mortgage," "Deed to One, Purchase Money Paid by Another," "Fixtures Passing by Deed," "Reservation of Vender's Lien," "Vender's Implied Lien," "Estoppel by Deed," "Merger," "Tax Deeds," "Deeds on Execution Sales."

We have been thus free to recite the chapter and "part" titles, to give a more comprehensive idea of the scope of the work. The method employed by the author is admirable, since he states legal principles, illustrates them with fitly-chosen cases, and in many instances gives the words in which the decisions have declared the law. Thus we find that he gives the essence of the affirmative and negative line of precedents; next the impressions of the standard writers, third; his own comments, critical and otherwise, embodying the conclusions to which his research has led him. But that the reader may be enabled to form his own conclusions and test the soundness of the arguments used, exceedingly copious notes fully present the cases in which the rules, principles, exceptions, etc., have been discussed. Thus the whole line of decisions underlying the law as now declared appears, and all the reasons advanced for and against stated positions are given. It is thus a treatise announcing legal principles and explaining the reason for them with clearness and simplicity; next, an index rerum in which conflicting views are arranged, and a text-book in which these conflicts are, so far as possible, harmonized and the correct rule under the principle set forth, and, finally, a brief book giving the essence of what the Courts have decided, however illogical the conclusions reached by any of them may be. And in this latter method of elucidating the subject he has laid before the reader the language of the Court, wherever the principle under discussion warrants it. The views of the author upon conflicting opinions and treatises are modestly set apart distinctly, and not, as is too often the case with commentators, intermingled with the subject matter. One of the notably strong features of the work is the scheme adopted of illustrating principles by apt cases. The citation of authorities embraces nearly 14,000 cases that were examined, while the distinctive subjects and divisions of subjects treated, the index discloses to be upwards of 6,000. These statistical statements will give some idea of the breadth of the field the two volumes cover. Mr. Devlin has done his work well. He writes easily, clearly, and reasons logically. The reason of the law appears to have been with him the chief object of ascertainment. It is patent on every page that he has not been content to leave the reader with the mere arbitrary statement of the rule, where there would remain any doubt whatever for the reason of it. It is, on the whole, as we said on the outset, a valuable contribution to legal science, as presenting in compact form the law as it is to-day, and the reason for it, and an invaluable aid to the lawyer who will find it the shortest avenue to the ascertainment of the law on all subjects relating to "The Deed."

In the "Church Review" for July Rev. Dr. G. H. Cushman has a very forcible article upon "The Recent Past, from a Southern Standpoint." The paper is worthy of the well-known writer, and will be read and reread with thoughtful pleasure. In the same issue are also papers upon the "White Cross Movement," by Ellice Hopkins, and "Modern Philosophy," by Rev. W. E. Wilson, M. A. The August number affords the student in history and the lover of thoughtful literature some pleasurable hours with papers upon "A Lost Empire Restored," referring to the recent discoveries concerning the records and Empire of the Hittites. This paper is by Prof. Angus Crawford, M. A. Other papers of marked interest in the same number are, "Some Right Uses of the Doctrine of Intention," by Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D., and "The History of the Papacy During the Reformation," by F. G. Hall, Jr. [Published by J. G. Geddes, & Co., New York.

The "Cosmopolitan" for August [Schlicht & Field Co., New York, publishers] presents the likeness of Charles Sumner as its frontispiece. It is from a portrait painted in 1857, and hence gives a much younger appearance to the eminent statesman than those who were familiar with his face in later years. A later portrait is given on another page in connection with a sketch of his life. In this num

The "Atlantic Monthly" for September (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) presents for its readers this admirable array of literary achievement, in addition to the reviews, the contributors' club, notes and serials: "One Hundred Days in Europe," by Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Alone," by Andrew Hedbrooke; "Franklin in France," by John Batch McMaster; "A Pinchtown Pauper," by A. C. Gordon; "A Study of Early Egotism," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell; "In Athens," by William Cranston Lawton; "A Woodland Intimate," by Bradford Torrey; "By River and Road in Russia," by Edmund Noble; "A Silent Guest," by Louise Chandler Moulton; "Le Roi Manque," by Ellen Terry Johnson; "The Soul of the Far East," by Percival Lowell.

The last number received of the young folks' magazine, "St. Nicholas," edited by Mary Mapes Dodge, and published by the Century Publishing Company, New York, is a bright and very attractive one, both in its reading and illustrations. The initial engraving and sketch, entitled "Fiddle John's Story," is admirable, and is to be continued in subsequent numbers. Another of the interesting papers from the pen of Frank R. Stockton is entitled "In English Country." It is also effectively illustrated. "A Gunpowder Plot," told complete by Jesse C. Glosier, in this number, and a delightful article by Alexander Black upon "The Amateur Camera;" and other interesting papers are in the issue referred to.

No more valuable reading matter in the interests of parents, kindergartners and primary teachers can be found than is furnished monthly by the "Child Culture Magazine," published by Fowler & Wells, New York. An endless variety of subjects are treated in each number, including rearing, training, educating children, etc. With each issue there is also a supplement of primary history, illustrated, which will not only greatly interest children and young people, but impart a vast amount of information, which is so presented that it will be readily read and appreciated by youthful minds. Price $1 per year.

"The New York Novelist," published by John B. Alden, New York, is taking a strong position in popular literature. Commencing with the weekly issue of July 9th the story of "Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra," by Wm. Ware, is taken up, to run through eight weekly numbers. The same is issued in two monthly numbers to those who so preferred, or all in one double monthly issue, for August and September, containing the entire story of nearly 200 pages. The weekly or monthly numbers are furnished subscribers at 50 cents per year.

The September "Quiver" is at hand, affording its usual volume of valuable and interesting Sunday and general reading. Among the leading themes in this number will be found: "Fulneck and the Moravians;" "How God Preserved the Bible," (fourth paper upon the subject), by the Dean of Canterbury; "Jerusalem as It is;" "The Shown Way;" and also the sermon delivered at the marriage of Queen Victoria, in 1840, by Rev. Wm. Jay, and which is now for the first time published. Cassell & Co., New York.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" for September (Cassell & Co., London, New York and Paris) opens with a handsome frontispiece, that is one of the best specimens of the engraver's art. "The Gatherer" department, a chief attraction of the journal, is as full of interest as usual. "The Garden" and "What to Wear" are topics admirably treated. There is music, poetry, story and economic subjects, travel and essays on domestic questions. The number is profusely illustrated.

The "New Moon Magazine," for old and young people, and published at Lowell, Mass., is a publication which responds to its title promises, and brings additional fulfillments with each issue. "Painting Her Portrait," "Justin Ashley's Will," "Sidney Garth's Secret," "Wives, Heroines, Widows," and "Hunting Up His Parishioners," are short, pithy stories told complete in the August number, besides the large list of departments for various classes of readers. Published as usual.

The "Sanitarian" for July has several papers of special interest to the medical fraternity. Of these are "The Financial Value of Sanitary Science," by Edwin Chadwick, C. B., London; "Purification of the Water Supplies of Cities," by Albert R. Leeds, Ph. D.; "The Adulteration of Food," by D. H. Beckwith, M. D., of the Ohio State Board of Health; and "Heating and Ventilation," by T. C. Miller, M. D., of same Board of Health. Published at 113 Fulton street, New York.

The "Audubon Magazine," which has now reached only its seventh number, is published by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, in the interests of the Audubon Society for the Protection of Birds. Those who are interested in the subject will find it a highly interesting advocate of the cause, and also containing much valuable information in the line of natural history, giving descriptions and habits of birds, etc. It is issued monthly, at 50 cents per annum.

ber of the magazine is the article by George H. Fitch upon "The Millionaires of the Pacific Coast," with admirable portraits of Senator Stanford, Charles Crocker, J. C. Flood, J. G. Fair, John W. Mackay and C. P. Huntington; also, the San Francisco residences of the first two and Mrs. Mark Hopkins are presented. The article has already been much quoted from by the press. A second paper upon the subject will appear in the September number.

From Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, we have the new summer novel of a New York belle's summer in the country, by Henry Peterson, entitled "Bessie's Six Lovers." The name of the author is becoming extensively known as a forcible journalist and story-writer, and the present volume of 250 pages will be perused with great pleasure during present seaside and other recreation hours. Bound in paper covers, 50 cents.

"The Writer" is a monthly magazine for literary workers. It is published at Boston, and its editors are William H. Hills and Robert Luce. It is a practical, helpful journal. The August number treats of "Descriptive Writing," "Reporters at Weddings," "Cruel Kindness to Young Writers," "The Revolution in Journalism," "The Reporter's Chance," "Beginning an Article," "The Care of Cuttings," etc.

"Shoppell's Illustrated Architectural Monthly—of Modern Houses," is at hand for August. This publication gives the new designs for residences of the Co-operative Building Plan Association of New York, and is therefore of value to architects, builders or others interested in the subject of building and mechanics. It is published at 63 Broadway, New York.

The "Current," Chicago, improves with each number. Its expressions are becoming bolder, broader of view, and takes hold of topics that at first, under the new management, were avoided. It is one of the best general weekly journals in the West.

The "Musical Herald," published at Boston, has in the last number at hand several fine selections of music, among which are, "Sweetly the Bright Stars," and an anthem for weddings, "Blessed Are They that Fear the Lord."

[For the RECORD-UNION.]

DEATH.

Death claims its victims one by one,
Alike the rich and poor,
As silently with noiseless step,
It goes from door to door;
Time's sickle with relentless hand,
Cuts down both great and small—
Tho' we seek to know he tells us not,
Where the sickle next may fall.

Perchance it is a much loved friend,
Who will soon cross death's dark tide,
To a fairer home where the angels dwell,
With the Savior to abide;
Or it may be one whose path through sin,
Has enshrouded his life with care—
Yet, God in mercy may freely forgive,
And make room for the sinner there.

Death comes to us all, it is Nature's law—
We must bow to the stern decree,
It will seek us out, be it in palace or hut,
From it we cannot flee;
Yet it brings no fear to the sinless heart—
The pure, the good, the blest,
For in passing through death they enter life,
To a glorious, heavenly rest.

Then why should we fear death?
Why weep o'er fond ties severed?
We meet again our loved ones in that better life,
Where sad farewells are spoken, never;
We know God's ways are just,
E'en tho' to us they may bring sadness—
Tho' dark the night, the morn will break at last,
And to our weary, waiting hearts bring gladness.
—MRS. NELLIE BLOOM.

West Oakland, August 16, 1887.

Sunday-school scholar to teacher—"Did you say the hairs of my head are numbered?" Teacher—"Yes, my dear." Sunday-school scholar—"Well, then, (pulling out a hair and presenting it), what's the number of this one?"

A traveler en route for Boston was awakened by a cry outside of his window: "Pedal teguments artistically illuminated for the infinitesimal remuneration of five cents." "By Jove!" he said, "we are there!"—*Franklin Spectator.*

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE WALKING BELL.

[A Legend from the German of Goethe.]

There was a boy who wouldn't choose
His time in church to squander,
And Sundays always found excuse
Away 'mid fields to wander.

His mother said, "When chimes the bell
You should to church betake you;
For, if you don't obey it well,
'Twill come itself to make you."

But, thinks the boy, the bell hangs high,
'Way up there in the steeple;
And so to fields again does fly—
Leaves church for other people!

The bell—the bell, it chimes no more!
What now the mother flurries?
Her boy runs wildly on before—
The bell behind him hurries!

It faster comes—alas! what woe
Has disobedience wrought him!
He goes as fast as he can go,
The bell has almost caught him!

But now he turns his way aright:
O'er fields and hedges madly
He hastes away, till ends his fright—
In church. He enters gladly.

And every Sunday now, they tell
That, so his fears did shake him,
He never fails to mind the bell,
Nor waits for it to take him.
—*George Birdseye.*

THE KANGAROO.

The kangaroo is a native of Australia and some of the islands near to that country. There are many species of the kangaroo. Some are quite large, standing six feet high and weighing 150 pounds. Others are as small as a three-months-old cat. They are all timid, and it is difficult to catch one. If one of the large ones is obliged to fight for his life, he catches the animal in his arms and leaps away to a stream or pond, where he drowns it. The strength of the kangaroo is wonderful. The flesh is considered quite good for food. The skins make excellent boots and gloves. The food of the kangaroo is principally herbs and grass. They browse like our cows do, and some species chew the cud. Their eyes are almost human in expression, and their method of talking to each other so peculiar that hunters learn what certain sounds mean. They are not affectionate toward each other, and a herd of them will frequently have savage fights, kicking and biting wickedly. They take very long leaps with rapidity. The large species live to be 20 years old. The platypus, or duck-billed mole, also belongs to this order. He is a rare animal, found in South America. His home is near a pond or river; he swims, or walks on land, as he chooses, and is quite harmless and good-natured. No other hairy animal has a bill like a mole.

SOME INTERESTING PARENTS.

In a larger and remarkable group of animals, represented by the kangaroo, the young, when first born, are exceedingly minute and absolutely helpless; so tender, in fact, that they would perish immediately if there was not a special provision for them. This we find in the pouch, from which these and their allies are called marsupials. The kangaroo, the opossum, the wombat, and a number of others represent them. As soon as the little kangaroo is born it is placed in the pouch, where it remains until quite well grown, and one of the most comical sights is to see a huge kangaroo mother moving along with the little head of the baby reaching out of its resting-place after grass; in fact, feeding as it goes along. The little ones leap from the pouch with the greatest ease, and at the slightest alarm dart back, often diving in just in time as the powerful mother takes a mighty spring and goes bounding away. In former times there was a kangaroo as large as an elephant, and if it carried its gigantic baby in a pouch the sight must have been a singular one.

Now, curiously enough, while the kangaroos are the true marsupials, their pouches containing the organs of nutriment, there are many other and widely different animals which protect their young in a seemingly similar manner, and an interesting example is the little sea-horse, which is so familiar in collections, and not uncommonly found on the eastern coast. The proper name of the little creature is *Hippocampus*, and it is a fish about four inches in length, although but few would consider it a fish at all. In the first place it stands upright in the water, moving forward by the screw-like vibrations of its back or dorsal fin, which is a most beautiful object in motion. The tail ends in a point, without a fin, and is prehensile, or has the power of grasping just as has the tail of some monkeys or the oppossum. The head of the little animal is remarkable in its resemblance to that of a horse, and all in all, while the *hippocampus* almost heads the list of the fishes it is a singularly unfishlike animal, as we understand the term. Those that I have found have been on the Florida reef in the Gulf of Mexico, but they live in many seas, and are almost always found clinging to the sea-weed with their little tails tightly wound about a branch, and looking so much like it that only the sharpest eyes can distinguish it; indeed, some species, and particularly one from Australian waters, have long streamers growing from the various parts, giving the animal the appearance of a mass of sea-weed floating along.—*C. F. Holder, in Aug. Wide Awake.*

TO EUROPE BY PNEUMATIC TUBE.

A Projector Who Hopes to Travel One Thousand Miles an Hour.

Colonel John H. Pierce, of Plantsville, Conn., who claims that he can annihilate space by shooting passengers to Europe through a pneumatic tube, called at the *Tribune* office yesterday and expressed a desire to be interrogated about his scheme. A reporter was deputed to perform the operation, with a result something like what follows:

"Colonel, how could you get the tube laid?"

"That is, of course, a very important thing, and when we get beyond the experimental tube we shall have a better idea of how it is to be done. That is, in fact, the only thing in the whole project that staggers scientific men. In laying our hollow cable or tube we must provide against the breakage of it. I purpose having the outside made of wire, with the interstices filled with gum; then inside of the wire iron and a lining of steel. We would need new appliances and machinery especially adapted for weaving the wire. I think the tube or hollow cable should be made as it is laid—that, of course, will be an elaborate and tedious process. We must lay it from a vessel larger than the Great Eastern. I am afraid the Great Eastern would scarcely do."

"What would be the shape of the conveyance?"

"It would be like the projectile of a dynamite gun, and have wheels all round, so as to reduce the friction to the smallest possible degree. The seats would be arranged so that the passengers would sit tandem—or they might lie down."

"You say a speed of 1,000 miles an hour could be attained?"

"Yes. That is as fast as the rate at which the earth turns on its axis."

"Then would not that result in your projectile coming to a dead stop if it moved in a direction contrary to the earth's revolution?"

"Well—I—ah—yes, certainly it looks like that; but that's all right."

"Would this way of traveling be safe?"

"Precautions will be taken to insure its safety. There might be some danger of the conveyance or projectile going off on a tangent when it reached the end of the tube; but it will be shot right up a grooved incline, and slow up and stop. But before any one goes through I will make trial trips with dogs and such, and, if they come out, I'll venture the passage myself. No one will make it till I have first done so."

"Well, I hope I may live to go to Europe that way."

"I'll give you a free pass. Good-by."

And the sanguine inventor departed, while the reporter's mind reverted to Gulliver and Laputa and the College of Sages and cucumbers and sunbeams, and he could not but think that the retrospect had something to do with the case.—*New York Tribune.*

Baby's Salt Water Bath.

A baby that is each morning quickly sponged with cold salt water and then rubbed dry with a Turkish towel may be exposed a dozen times and not take cold, where a child, accustomed to the usual daily warm bath, will continually suffer from an aggravating cold in the head, colic, etc.

If the children have already taken cold—and cough—complaining of a tightness in the chest, try this: Into a half pint of icy cold water dissolve two tablespoonfuls of salt; bathe the chest with this, applying with cloth, sponge or hand, completing by slapping vigorously and rubbing with a rough towel. The glow that will appear will not be merely external, but will extend throughout the body, giving a feeling of buoyancy and great ease in breathing.

Every mother knows how cough remedies almost invariably "upset" the baby's stomach. Then the wise parent will try everything else before she uses nauseous medicines to ease her child's cough and breathing.

In how many families there is a child more delicate than the rest—one that does not develop as well as he should, is nearly always sick, and is altogether the cause of more care and anxiety than all the others combined! Cold salt water baths is what the child should have. If he can be taken to the ocean, so much the better.

A mother of six children said to me last autumn: "I cannot imagine what makes the children dwindle and weaken so immediately when I return from the ocean. There, at the seaside, I never have a thought of them and they are perfectly well; but, as soon as I return home again, I have to send for the doctor, and all winter it is a remarkable week, indeed, when he isn't called to see one of them. Pneumonia, bronchitis, croup and sniffles—everything! Oh, dear! I do get so worn out!"

I sympathetically asked her why she didn't continue the ocean bath at home.—*Frances W. Johnson, in Good Housekeeping.*

How to Destroy the English Sparrow.

It is a long lane that has no turn. The English sparrow has had things his own way in this country for some years past, but a day of reckoning is at hand. The unspeakable bird has been bulldozing the American people in regular English fashion for a good while, but it looks as if its days were numbered. The remedy for the English sparrow is to eat him. They are beginning to do this in New York, and when once it becomes fashionable there the fashion will spread, and the sparrow will have to go. The New York *Times* says hundreds of them are now caught by enterprising people for sale to certain restaurants where reed birds are in demand. A German woman on Third avenue has three traps set every day, and she catches probably seventy-five a week. They are cooked and served to the boarders the same as reed birds, and are declared quite as great a delicacy. This German woman bastes them, leaving the little wooden skewer in the bird when served. They are cooked with a bit of bacon. She tempts them with oats, and after the catch they are fed awhile with boiled oaten meal. She sprinkles oaten meal in the back yard also, and thereby fattens the free birds. The females are the choice meat. The males can be told by the circle of white feathers at the neck. The females are as plain as Quakeresses. So soon as it becomes generally known that the sparrow is a table bird, their number will rapidly grow less.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Selecting Sheep.

Henry Stewart says that more mistakes are made in choosing sheep than in any other business in agriculture. This is chiefly because of our hot summer climate and the ill adaptation of the most popular sheep for the excessive heats of our summers. Most people like big things—big horses, big cows and big sheep—and the big stories told of these are often delusive. Certainly this is true of the large English breeds which have been quite profitable in their own country—to the breeders who have found profitable markets for their rams and lambs. These sheep have heavy bodies, heavy, loose, open fleeces of long, coarse wool, and are excessively given to making fat.

To thrive they require more liberal feeding upon fodder crops, roots, grain and oil cakes. But when brought from the moist cismate of England, with the rape, mangels, American corn and cotton-seed meal, and subjected to our excessive winter cold, the dry hay and spare living, the poor pasture and the intolerable summer heats, they fall victims to all ills which make sheep "an unhappy flock," and yet thousands of farmers are misled by the pictures in agricultural papers to give large prices for these sheep, which are wholly unfitted for our climate and keeping, except for the sole purpose of crossing upon our more hardy natives.

Physique of American Woman.

Mr. Higginson in his "Common Sense about Women," is very angry with the "physiological croakers" who represent the American woman of to-day as having lost the plumb form and robust condition of her grandmother. He quotes a French tourist in America, the Abbe Robin, who wrote in 1782, that "at 20 years of age the woman have no longer the freshness of youth" and another, L. F. de Beaujour, who wrote that "at the age of 25 their form changes, and at 30 the whole of their charms have disappeared." Mr. Higginson is convinced that the physique of American men and women to-day is better than was that of their grand-parents who lived in this country; and he attributes this improvement to "the great increase of athletic games; the greatly increased proportion of seaside and mountain life in summer; the thicker shoes and boots of women and little girls, permitting them to go out more freely in all weathers," and the increased habit of dining late, which secures the professional and mercantile classes more time to digest their principal meal.—*Henry T. Finck in the Epoch.*

Wooden Shoes Not Pawnable.

The wooden shoes in use among the French peasantry have, I see, been introduced in London for children's wear. The average English parent of the lower order, it seems, is in the habit, as soon as some charitable person gives its child a pair of shoes, of pawning them and investing the proceeds in gin. As wooden shoes are not pawnable the charitable have adopted their use, and give them to the shoeless instead of leather ones. The wooden shoe is not in very free use with us. French workmen in certain classes of factories and shops where the floors are always wet have adopted them, and you can buy them in the French quarter, where they form part of the stock of every small grocery store. Like snowshoes, they require that the wearer shall be educated up to them, and no one will ever wear them who can afford to wear a leather shoe. Leather uppers with wooden soles are worn by many workmen at work, and these are clumsy and ponderous enough. When it comes to a shoe entirely of wood the Anglo-Saxon foot must kick.—*Alfred Trumble in New York News.*

Solid Roman Masonry.

The application of volcanic scoria of pumice to the construction of the vaulting of the corridors of the amphitheater at Cantania is worthy of observation, and bears witness to the constructive ability of the Roman builders. The springings and various main ribs are executed in very sound brickwork, while the interstices, spandrels and other parts of the vaulting are wholly executed with this light yet hard material, in its rough state, but run in solidly with Pozzolana cement. That this mode of construction is substantial is evident from the permanence of the work in these ancient corridors. The dome of the Pantheon at Rome is executed in the same manner, and has stood the sieges, earthquakes and all other causes of damage and decay for nearly 2,000 years. It is certainly worthy of inquiry whether a safe, permanent, perhaps economical vaulting, might not be similarly executed with coke, a material which has many of the properties of a volcanic scoria, is extremely light, and yet so hard as to be able, like the diamond, to scratch glass.—*S. Smirke, R. A., in London Architect.*

SCROFULA, boils, pimples, hives and other humors are liable to manifest themselves at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all humors from the blood and vitalizes and enriches it.

NO BUFFET should be without a bottle of Angostura Bitters, the world-renowned appetizer and invigorator of exquisite flavor, indorsed by the medical profession for its wonderful restorative power.

SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

THE SILENT MINISTRY.

There is a silent ministry
That knows no rite of book or bell;
That eyes divine alone can see,
And heaven's own language only tell.

It has no altars and no fame,
No waiting crowd, no tuneful choir;
It serves from beds of speechless pain,
From lips that anguish brands with fire.

From homes of want, and loss, and woe,
Its worship rises up to Him,
Who hears those accents faint and low,
Through the loud praise of cherubim.

The dauntless heart, the patient soul,
That faces life's severest stress
With smiling front and stern control,
Intent its suffering kin to bless;

The meek, who gather every hour
From brier and thorn and wayside tree,
Their largest scant of fruit or flower,
The harvest of humility.

The tempered will that bows to God,
And knows Him good though tempests lower,
That owns the judgments of His rod
Are but the bidings of His power;

That sees the sun behind the cloud,
Intent to labor, pray and wait;
Whatever winds blow low or loud,
Sure of the harbor, soon or late;

Like the small blossoms by the way,
Enduring cold, enjoying sun,
In rain, or snow, or sprinkling spray,
Cheerful till all their life is done.

Dear, homely ministers of love,
Used and forgot, like light and air,
Ah, when we reach that life above
They will be stately seraphs there!
—*Rose Terry Cooke.*

Whatsoever we beg of God, let us also work for it.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Humility kneels in the dust but gazes on the skies.—*Archer Butler.*

The earnestness of life is the only passport to the satisfaction of life.—*Theodore Parker.*

Polish is not piety; refinement is not religion; manners are not morals; else Paris would be a paradise.—*Dr. Alexander White.*

People don't believe in fairies nowadays; nevertheless, good spirits still exist, and help us, in our times of trouble, better even than the little people we used to read about. One of these household spirits is called Love.—*Exchange.*

Men seek retreats for themselves—houses in the country, seashores and mountains; but it is always in thy power to retire within thyself, for nowhere does a man retire with more quiet or freedom than into his own soul.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

How fresh and new everything looks on the Lord's day mornings even here! The quiet pause in earth's hurry; the closed workshops; the laborers set free; even the fresh dresses and the houses made clean, all bear their part; and one has leisure to listen to the song of birds and time to rejoice in the life-giving sunshine.—*Anna Warner.*

A GOOD WORD FOR BUTTERMILK.—In warm, summer weather, many persons feel an irresistible craving for something sour, and often gratify this desire by a free indulgence in pickles and vegetables made acid with vinegar. This demand for acid indicates a deficiency in the acid secretions in the stomach, and the demand for an artificial one is a natural one; but vinegar is not the best substitute. Lactic acid is one of the chief agents that give acidity to the gastric juice of the stomach in health. This is the acid of sour milk, and therefore one of the best summer diet drinks that we can use is buttermilk. It satisfies the craving for acids by giving the stomach a natural supply, and at the same time furnishing in its cheesy matter a good supply of wholesome nutrition. A man will endure fatigue in hot weather better on buttermilk than any drink he can use.

THE best medical authorities acknowledge the value of Ayer's Pills, and prescribe them with the utmost confidence, as the most effectual remedy for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Loss of hair, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC alleviates suffering. mr5-1tS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o17-1yS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mr15-1yMWF

I have been an annual sufferer from Hay Fever for 40 years. It recurring about August 20th each year. For several summers I have used Ely's Cream Balm with excellent results. I am free from Asthmatic symptoms. I hope many sufferers will be induced to try the remedy. GEORGE EARP, Baltimore, Md. fe8-1y

I have been afflicted with Hay Fever from early in August until frost. My eyes would run a stream of water and I sneezed continually. I was advised to try Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like a charm and I can say I am entirely cured. MRS. EMELINE JOHNSON, Chester, Ct. fe8-1y

I can cheerfully recommend Ely's Cream Balm to the suffering public for Hay Fever and stoppage of the air passages. I have tried it and find it gives immediate relief.
J. E. RECTOR, 209 Rock st., Little Rock, Ark. fe8-1y

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of Stockholders of Sacramento Building and Loan Association for the election of Three Directors and such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at its office, No. 1014 Fourth street, Sacramento, Cal., on

Monday, September 5, 1887,

At 7:30 o'clock P. M.
au22 4ptd A. LEONARD, Secretary.

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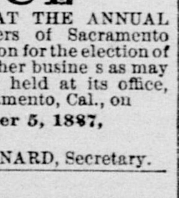

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WANTED TO PICK HOPS—TUESDAY, August 23d, fifty men, women and boys over eight years old, at JAMES HOLLAND'S HOP YARD, on Twelfth street, over north levee; one dollar per hundred paid; near enough for those living in the city to go in the morning and return home at night. au22-1w*

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK and Tan DOG; no ear marks; wore a red collar, with small lock. Return the same to No. 1117 Fifth street, and be rewarded. au22-1w*

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR TWO teams; will haul sand or coal ashes. Call and get my prices. D. GARDNER, 401 I st. tf

WANTED—A SECOND COOK, $45; ALSO, 2 hop-dryers; 3 men for brickyards; 8 ranch hands; 3 milkers; 3 men cooks; 2 waiters; a carriage builder. Female—2 women cooks. Apply to EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, Fourth and K streets.

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To Work on Woodland and Lake County Railroad, in Capay Valley. Shovelers, $30; Teamsters, $35 per month and board. Apply on the work. TURTON & KNOX, Contractors.
au22-2p1w

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$50 WALNUT MARBLE-TOP BEDROOM Suite (9 pieces), cost $100, for sale at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, 409 K street. Pine Sets (new), $18. Lot Brussels and Ingrain Carpets at a bargain. Upholstering and Repairing. 1m

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FOR SALE—A 12-PASSENGER WAGONette in first-rate order. Will be sold at a low price, as the owner has no further use for it. Apply to J. W. WILSON'S STABLES, K street, between Third and Fourth. tf

FOR SALE—A VINEYARD OF 10 ACRES, within ten minutes' ride of Woodland Postoffice. Two-story House, with all modern improvements; bath-room, hot and cold water; dumb waiter, etc.; Two Acres in Alfalfa. Will keep three cows, alone enough to support a family. One Acre in Orchard. Will exchange for other property. For further particulars, address "L. S. C.," Box 119, Woodland. jy30-1m*

FOR SALE—THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL AT Plymouth, Amador county; a good paying property; 40 regular boarders; large transient custom and a fine bar trade; situated center business block in thriving town of Plymouth, 40 miles east of Sacramento; will be sold at sacrifice on account of death of proprietor. Address E. J. BEVAN, Plymouth, Cal. tf

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3 Improved Farms For Sale. 3

ONE OF 400 ACRES, 16 MILES FROM Sacramento, on Cosumnes river, 200 acres being rich bottom land; 40 acres bearing Orchard; beautiful grove of Oak Timber; Deer creek runs through the farm; plenty of water all year; well stocked with Fish; well shaded with large oaks; there are 200 acres of upland; will grow fine quality of Wine Grapes; is good Wheat land; this is a fine place for mixed farming; has valuable improvements.

One of 162 acres of Fruit, Vineyard and Grain land; 35 acres in assorted Fruits; well improved; good Dwelling and Outbuildings; one mile from Village with Post, Express and Telegraph offices; will divide into 40-acre lots if wanted.

Also, 75 acres, 40 of which is in Alfalfa and Nursery Trees; 28 acres in Vineyard and Orchard; has a fine building site; it would make a lovely home; pure water, pure air, rich soil, no malaria and only five miles from State Capitol. Call on or address P. H. MURPHY, Perkins, Sacramento county, California. tf

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$2,860—Modern-built (good as new) Two-story Frame Dwelling, containing 7 Rooms and Bath; Lot, 40 by 160 feet.

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THE OWNER HAVING NO USE for it, will sell at a sacrifice a magnificent $1,000 Grand Mathushek Piano (7⅓ octaves), which he has just received from the factory. It is entirely new, carved and finished in the highest style of the art. This is an opportunity that rarely presents itself for a person to get a grand instrument cheaper than the low-priced pianos. For address, price, etc., call at the RECORD-UNION office, Sacramento. tf

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..........................AUGUST 27, 1887

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

Evening Edition for Northern California and Oregon, issued at 9 P. M., carrying far later news than any other paper on the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCIES.

The paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher, Room 21, Merchants' Exchange, who is also Sole Advertising Agent for San Francisco; Grand and Palace Hotel News Stands; Market-street Ferry and junction of Market and Montgomery street News Stands.

☞ Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

TO-DAY'S LEADING NEWS TOPICS.

The cattle losses throughout the Northwest this year amount, according to estimates, to half a million head, and a beef famine is threatened.

Yesterday, at Wheeling, W. Va., five thousand Grand Army Veterans on parade refused to march under a portrait of Cleveland suspended across the street.

The debate on Gladstone's resolution relative to the Government's proclamation of the National League was resumed in the House of Commons last night.

A number of German immigrants from Nebraska yesterday settled in Yuba county.

Governor Bartlett's condition was less hopeful yesterday than on the preceding day.

A light shower of rain fell at Chico yesterday.

The demand for real estate in many parts of the interior is daily becoming greater.

THE GEORGE FALLACY ABOUT WEALTH AND POVERTY.

Mr Henry George in his Cincinnati speech, the other day, declared anew his old doctrine, that there is to be erected somewhere and somehow, a cross on which people who venture to hold land should be nailed by taxation sufficiently heavy to pay all govermental charges. This is very pretty in theory for the owners of personal property. But it will occur to most people that before such a scheme can begin to look forward to success, a sufficient number of men must believe and intend with Mr. George, to transform the intention and belief into law, and that, too, into constitutional law.

The fact is, that Mr. George has lost ground, and has less footing in popular confidence to-day than he had some half-dozen years ago. When his "Progress and Poverty" appeared it brought him very prominently to the front, and attracted to him public attention in an abnormal degree. His ideas were seemingly novel and his nervously forcible method of reasoning, his appeals to the misfortunes of some, and the results of the vices of others, served to pose him as the forerunner of a new era, in which the present social conditions were to be upset, and a reorganization made according to the plans of the George gospel, which was to right all wrongs and abolish all ills. But that period of enthusiastic belief passed, and the public thought settled down to the conclusion that Mr. George was neither original in his ideas nor novel as to his plans, and that both are visionary and impracticable. Something of a revival of popularity took place when he became a candidate for Mayor of New York, but his following does not appear to have deeply studied his system of social and political economics. It was moved rather by the enthusiaam of the hope to elect a man in opposition to ... parties, and as a representative ... labor classes. In fact, Mr. George does not represent them, except so far as they adapt themselves to his ideas.

At the Ohio meeting referred to, Mr. George and his followers adopted a platform, the preamble of which reads: "We hold that all inequality of conditions arising under and made possible by the present economic system spring from the monopolization by the few of the natural opportunities which are the common rights of all." This sweeping declaration attributing *all* inequality to the monopolization of opportunity, is nothing less than absurd. There is taken no account whatever of personal vices, and of human weaknesses, but in one swinging, sounding sentence there is cleared away all the factors of civilization and of degeneracy, and all failure is laid at the door of real property possession. For in the first resolution that follows is the demand for abolition of all taxation upon improvements and the products of industry, and its imposition upon land values. Then comes the demand for Government control of railways, telegraphs and other means of distribution and communication. The "wind up" is a demand for a medium of exchange to be issued "direct from the general Government." What this is to be is not revealed, and the adherent of the George faction is left to construe the declaration to fit his own financial ideas.

The idea of abolishing personal ownership in land is not, as we have said, new. But old or new, it resolves itself into this, that the rental by the individual of the State is the severest form of taxation, since he will occupy who bids highest. Now, asks the New York *Star*, "Suppose the plan to be tried and the rich outbid the poor, must not there be a supplement to the scheme limiting the amount one may occupy?" If the occupancy rental meets all governmental expense how is this to free the poor from poverty? Does it follow that because with a state of ownership in land some remain poor and others grow rich, that to abolish it relieves the poor from want? Yet upon this assumption the whole argument of Mr. George proceeds.

Not long ago it was shown in these columns that the George idea, that as the production of wealth grows greater, the share that goes to the laboring class grows less, is absolutely untrue when tried in the fire of social statistics. These statistics show that the condition of the laboring class has been steadily bettered, its wages uniformily increased, and that its opportunity has been constantly enlarging. The theory of Mr. George is underlaid with the fallacy that as population increases wealth increases disproportionately and all the increase is absorbed by the landlord, while the laborer remains where he was as to wages and interest. As a matter of fact this is not true, because it is susceptible of proof that the labor of production absorbs most of the increase. It is because there is a more general distribution of the results of industry and production, that the universally wealthy, in proportion to all others, are so few. Or, as has been shown a dozen times by writers on statistical proofs, and most forcibly by Mallock and de Laveleye, the history of progress in production and accumulation is not the history of the rise of rent, but of its decline. The gap between extreme poverty and great wealth has not widened and is not widening; on the contrary, the proportion of increase in number of those of moderate means, comfortable income, and small wealth is vastly greater than the increase in number of the immensely wealthy. The changes that have taken place in this respect, and which are irrefutably established by statistical proofs and by commonest observation, do not tend in the slightest degree to fortify the position of George, or to lay the cause of poverty at the door of individual ownership of land.

It being a fact that the extremely wealthy have not increased in proportion with the general increase of wealth distribution, but, on the contrary, the number of such has actually lessened, and thus the rich in proportion to the poor have really grown fewer, Mr. George's theory falls to the ground. He has himself chosen England as best illustrative of his doctrine, but in that country the statistics show that of nearly £100,000,000 rental there considerably less than one-third is taken by the aristocratic landlords; one-third is taken by small owners, and over one-third by the exceedingly small ones. Mr. Mallock has shown, indeed, that the total incomes in England in 1851 was £614,000,000, while in 1881 the gross amount of incomes under £100 was over £620,000,000. It is further demonstrated that in the thirty years the class with incomes between £150 and £300 increased 148 per cent.; between £300 and £600, 130 per cent., and between £600 and £1,000, 77 per cent., while the class with incomes above £1,000 increased by but 76 per cent., and the class with incomes above £10,000 was but 987 in number, all told.

Similar statistics, which in England are easily ascertainable, and here cannot be gathered at all, prove that so far from land rentals having made the very rich richer, and the very poor poorer, the former class has on the whole lessened in number and income, while the latter have gained in every respect, and its members steadily risen into the middle or average conditioned class, which has vastly increased in number and remarkably in individual wealth. We have already shown that the charity statistics conclusively prove that poverty has actually decreased, even in cities, as population has augmented, and that this is true alike in the United States and in England. Such facts being established, deprive the theory of Mr. George of its only foundation.

THE "WHITE CAP" TERRORISM.

It seems incredible that in so old a settled community as Indiana such terrorism and subordination of the law can be exercised as prevails in the south end of that State. The "White Cap" organization is a sort of Ku-Klux gang that takes the law into its own hands and executes its own will upon people regardless of the Courts and peace officers. The Vigilantes of 1851 and 1856, in California, had at least the excuse that the law was prostrate, many of its administrators corrupt, and that thieves, murderers and roughs ruled in the community. No such plea can be advanced for the Indiana White Caps. They are not called to aid in enforcing the law, nor are they the indignant protest of the people against official corruption or incompetency and the prostitution of law. Their secret work of hanging, whipping, beating and exiling, is visited upon offenders against social codes mainly, and against men and women the regulators do not like. These bands of midnight assassins and conspirators undertake to punish the immoral, exile those whose private lives do not square with their own ideas of propriety, and to whip and brand those they dislike and who do not live according to conventional methods, or who stand in the way of any of the regulator membership. This lawless combination has terrorized the country and has the officials under such cow, that they do not dare to take any steps for the breaking up of the gang. A citizen from the terrorized district stated to an Indianapolis contemporary the other day that the public mind outside the district cannot appreciate the condition of the terrorized inhabitants in some portions of the countries dominated by the organization. It has come to such a pass that many of the best citizens dare not express themselves, and the gentleman in question added that, since he must return to Orange county, he could not afford under his own name, even at that distance, to make complaint of the gang. On his way out he met a farmer, who had been prominent in the county, who was hurrying away from the infested district with his family and all his portable possessions, impelled by the White Caps, who had made one assault on him and had given fair warning that he must be out of range before a certain time. He had been obliged to leave his farm, and this he was trying to sell through another. The premises had been plundered by the outlaws. This informant was asked by the reporter why the people did not appeal to the local authorities, and he replied: "It is not safe to complain at all. The Governor has advised the county officers that he will assist in prosecuting the marauders, but he does not know the gang, and the local authorities fear any attempt to ascertain who compose it. The county officials are so terrorized that they do not dare to institute prosecutions. They are in many instances the creatures of the regulators. A Justice of the Peace in one section was recently found to be a member of the gang that had had been systematically robbing the stores and his neighbors."

This same informant said that "if the witnesses could be protected an abundance of testimony could be furnished. He knew of one case where the White Caps assaulted a respectable farmer at midnight. They were beating him unmercifully, when his daughter ran from the house, and, having seized a knife, began to fight the guard who had been left with the horses. She succeeded in cutting loose several of the horses, and in doing so cut a gash in the breast of one. The regulators took after their horses, and the next day the wounded horse could be tracked to the barn of one of the most prominent citizens in the township." In conclusion, he said: "The southern section of the State cannot prosper or attract new settlers until these gangs are squelched. Some of us are ready to take up arms or leave the accursed region forever."

This is a singular state of affairs in a State where it is not claimed that there has been any gross failure to enforce the laws, or to protect life and property. The terrorism has continued now over three months, and lawful authority appears to be utterly unable to cope with the emergency. The moral and physical courage of a people that can be thus cowed by a handful of rascals, who, under the guise of driving out immorality, exile meanness, and punish criminality, laziness and petty criminals, must be very low, and of an order that would cause most men to redden with shame. The police authorities of Indiana are a sorry lot if they cannot break up the ruffianism very soon. That it has reigned supreme for three months is demoralizing the whole section, encourages lawlessness in the State, and invites misguided men in other parts to unite in like conspiracies. The peculiarity of the White Cap organization is that it assumes to be doing great good, and contends that it is inculcating respect for the moral code and cultivating the fear of evil-doing. They fail wholly to see that their proceeding is in violation of natural law, and that if carried out, in logical sequence would justify any class of men by terrorism in enforcing conformity to their religious, political and social beliefs upon communities they could cow by the weaponry and methods of the midnight assassin.

TIME TO CEASE "NAGGING."

The Los Angeles *Herald* remarks in an angry article in reply to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "It is a wretched policy for the press of one section of this State to antagonize another. Every Californian ought to take a pride in standing by the claims of all portions of this incomparable commonwealth." That is epigrammatic wisdom. It has not been so long a time as may be supposed, since our Los Angeles contemporaries could have taken the text to heart with excellent results. Even in the same article from which we quote the sententious bit of truth, the *Herald* says: "For a long time past there has been a decided undercurrent of ill-will on the part of the newspapers of many of the northern and central counties against those counties which compose the section known as Southern California, and particularly against Los Angeles county, which represents in a very conspicous form the growth which is taking place in all of them."

For the twentieth time we enter in behalf of the central and northern press an emphatic denial of the charge. A diligent reading of all the reputable papers of the two sections has not disclosed to us any evidence whatever of ill-will entertained toward the south. The truth is our southern friends imagine terrors and conjure up enemies causelessly. They are sadly, grievously mistaken in their complaint, and the very best thing they can do is to cease projecting it before the public. The little quarrel with the *Chronicle* does not justify the assault upon the central and northern press, which is not disturbed, envious or embarrassed at the magnificent advance strides made by the south. Once for all, let our Los Angeles friends drop the back-alley style of journalism, of which the periodical preferment of the above complaint testifies.

NEVADA.

The fourteenth of the RECORD-UNION'S series of papers expository of the resources of Central and Northern California is presented this morning, being the first of the articles on Nevada county. A second is to follow from the same pen. Nevada county is possessed of great natural advantages which have not heretofore been adequately set forth. There is before that upland section a future of great prosperity. With its magnificent water system, its grape, pear and other fruit lands (and for some fruits its lands are unequaled), its quartz and other mines, its unsurpassed timber, the salubrity of the atmosphere and remarkable healthfulness, it has claims that are now being recognized for their full worth, and that promise for it in the immediate future rapid development and great augmentation of wealth.

YOLO.

The second article on Yolo county and the thirteenth of the series of the RECORD-UNION'S illustrated papers on Central and Northern California appears in this issue. It is devoted to a description of the capital city of Yolo county—Woodland—and its suburbs, markets, etc. It will be found to be an article of superior merit, accurate in detail and statistics, choice in diction and lucid and entertaining in style. No county in the central section has a more contented and well-to-do population, fairer promise or richer agricultural area than Yolo.

BECAUSE the English public, out of sheer curiosity and desire to be amused, rushes pell-mell to see Buffalo Bill's Wild West show, the *Saturday Review* prophesies the breaking up and decadence of the British Kingdom. It reaches this dismal conclusion because "this same worship of a successful showman is in close analogy to the later and more rotten days of the Roman Empire, when the gladiators were the favored ones and pets of the Roman ladies." But, then, the Hon. Cody, raking in English sovereigns, is not at all comparable to a Roman gladiator, nor his painted Indians, "whooping it up" for so many shillings per diem, parallels to the champions of the Roman amphitheater. Nor are stout British squires, cockneys, belles, bar-maids and English matrons of the timber that entered into the construction of the pampered Roman ladies; nor is their craze to see Cody, and enjoy a sensation over the antics of his Indians, at all in the nature of hero worship. If the *Review* will look deeper into the activities of English society, it will find closer analogies between Roman decadence and the British present than the absurd comparison quoted. But when it has discovered these more striking parallels, it cannot logically draw the conclusion that John Bull is on his last legs because the Roman citizen went to grass under social conditions resembling those from which the modern Briton draws his strength.

W. E. MCCANN, writing to the *Epoch* of "The Ideal City of the Future," opens his essay with this doleful sentence:

> The American climate, with its intolerable heat in summer, causing sunstroke and other disasters, its dismal and piercing cold in winter, and its sudden and extraordinary fluctuations of temperature all the year round, has never inspired enthusiasm even among the best disposed of foreign visitors. The Englishman pronounces it beastly and the Frenchman death-dealing as the thunderbolt or the pestilence. Winter can be guarded against and it is possible to the experienced to be moderately comfortable even in Chicago; but the American summer in cities is growing every year more intolerable.

From the whole of which Mr. McCann will please except California and her cities. California is an integral part of America; her climate is entitled to be considered when speaking of "the American climate," and it is the part of justice to except it from the sweeping indictment we quote. Our climate, in and out of our cities, has no "intolerable heat in summer;" it does not cause "sunstroke and other disasters;" it is not "dismal and piercing cold in winter;" it is not subject to "sudden and extraordinary fluctuations of temperature all the year round," or in any part of the year. It is, in short, not at all the American climate Mr. McCann describes, and because it is not, is the chief basis of the invitation of the State to the million that is coming and is to come to us. Mr. McCann will be proceeded against at once in the court of public opinion if he does not hasten to correct himself and exclude California from his lugubrious description of "American climate."

A LOS ANGELES journal cautions Sacramento to be very careful that in forcing Chinatown out of its present quarters she does not drive it to another section of the city where its presence will be more intolerable still. This is an important question certainly, and one that must not be overlooked. We believe it possible, on removal, to enforce sanitary and other police regulations to prevent over-crowding by the Chinese, and to require abandonment of such habits about their dwellings as make their quarters a nuisance. It is a sad state which a community reaches when it confesses its inability to enforce cleanliness and observance of ordinary sanitary regulations on the part of the Chinese. It has been the one unanswerable reproach the East has visited upon California cities, that they do not compel the Chinese to conform to the same laws of decency that are enforced upon other residents. They do not understand at the East how exceedingly difficult it is to do so, and how much Eastern sentimentalism and sympathy for the Chinese have stood in our way in the matter. Now that the character of these aliens is becoming better understood upon the other side, and now that the East is awakening to the fact that Californians are not rowdies, and do not keep their Chinatowns as they are as "curiosities" to show visitors, we may hope to achieve an approach to success in compelling the Chinese in their quarters to be ordinarily cleanly.

M. TAINE has contributed to current literature a paper on "Authors," which is of high critical value and ought to be read by all lovers of pure English and of the leading products of authorship in the English tongue. But why M. Taine should have chosen to hide his criticism and analysis of English authorship in a juvenile journal passes comprehension. The *Youth's Companion* is a reputable paper, and has for its clientage a legion of youths, but we submit that the minds most likely to read M. Taine's admirable paper, with full appreciation of its spirit, do not seek the paper named.

THE southern section has progressed so far in its separation movement that the suggestion has been made that the unborn State be named Citrusia. Amend; call it, when born, Boomerania. And since we believe separation to be the worst policy, be exceedingly careful that the result does not warrant the corruption of the new name into "Boomerang."

THE San Francisco *Argonaut* reflects the public sentiment when it says that, whatever the report of the Railroad Investigating Commission may be, that body is robbed of its power to injure the Central Pacific people or prejudice the community respecting its management.

The Investigators Investigated.

[San Francisco News Letter, August 20th.]

It is possible to hoist the engineer with his own petard. What is sauce for the goose is equally sauce for the gander. It is a bad rule that does not work both ways. These are mere aphorisms, but they have a peculiar applicability to what has occurred this week during the proceedings of the Commission engaged in inquiring into the probable capacity of the Central Pacific to pay its liabilities to the Government when they fall due. The Commission went outside of its functions, which are to inquire into the possibilities of the future, and devoted itself mainly to the fruitless task of endeavoring to find out if there had been any mistakes in the past, irremediable though they now may be. In pursuing this line of unprofitable investigation, they were palpably aided by letters and documents emanating from sources that were using the Commissioners to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. Without those documents constantly before their eyes, the Commissioners were at sea. Acting outside their rights and the true scope of the inquiry intrusted to them, but in the spirit of the private and sinister hints received, they endeavored to go into old outside matters, that could only be productive of endless explanations by third parties, who might consider themselves, and who doubtless would be considered by the public, to be under the obligation of explaining. To this sort of thing there would have been no end. Had the sluice gates once been opened, the torrents of doubt, apprehension and misrepresentation that would have followed would have demanded explanatory space in our dailies for many months to come. Every transaction the railroad ever had with a citizen of the State would have had to be cleared up. Governor Stanford considerately and wisely refused to go into so far-fetched matters. He forcibly pointed out how absolutely foreign they were to the purposes for which the Commission had been appointed, and to what an interminable series of explanations they must lead if justice were done to the parties who might happened to be named. The Commissioners, who subsequently proved to be in a great hurry to get away, were at this point in no such great haste that they could not afford the time to bring out every railroad transaction, and to do justice to everybody connected with it, and they applied to the United State Circuit Court to compel Governor Stanford to answer.

But right here comes in the virtue of the aphorisms we have quoted. It was thought that what was sauce for the goose ought to prove equally good for the male bird. The rule which the Commissioners sought to apply to the railroad, Creed Haymond, with admirable dexterity, turned upon the Commissioners. He wanted to know what the documents were they were reading from, who their authors were and what the charges were the railroad was expected to meet. As public officers the Commissioners could receive no official communications that were not public property. If the personal transactions of a private corporation could be properly demanded, how much more rightfully could the official correspondence of a public body, not sworn to secrecy and not clothed with inquisitorial functions, be asked for? Creed Haymond coolly persisted in his interrogatory, and the hitherto imperturbable Commissioners showed marked signs of uneasiness and distress. Pattison was so nonplussed that he at first demanded that the question should be submitted in writing, and this, although no such demand had been made during the whole course of the inquiry and although the official stenographers had already reduced the matter to writing. Then he changed base, lost his temper, and both he and Commissioner Anderson did worse—they failed to tell the truth. They said that all letters and documents received by the Commissioners were in the hands of the Secretary, and would be finally printed with the report of the proceedings. It turned out that the letters asked for were not in the possession of that officer, and the Commissioners then argued that they could no more be printed than secrets of a Grand Jury. It was an unpleasant position. The engineer was hoist with his own petard. The Commissioners who only shortly before had time to remain here and inquire into every separate transaction of the Central Pacific now found they must needs leave for New York to-day, and it is presumed they will leave accordingly, in which case there will be much difference between their arrival and departure. They came in like lions, and have sneaked away like mice. They will do well to remember the aphorisms we have quoted as long as they live.

NEVADA COUNTY.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

quartz mines of Nevada county are valuable beyond conjecture, and upon them a large part of the population of the mountains depend for support, and this industry in Nevada county alone effects the interests of the State. In Grass Valley, Nevada, Columbia Hill and Washington districts quartz miners are very active, and much is being done, with the best of all results—a good yield of the precious metal.

THE PRINCIPAL QUARTZ MINES

Of Nevada district are: The Providence, Nevada County, Merrifield, North Merrifield, Spanish, Nevada City, Champion, Wyoming, Mt. Auburn, Peck & Hathaway, Stiles, Mountaineer, Chapman, Oro Fino, Banner, North Banner, South Banner, Charronat. Other mines are: Ralston, Double Eagles, New England, Nevins & Buffington, Ragan, Gold Tunnel & California, Reward, Jula, Foot, Union, Wide West, Pay Day, Glencoe Gracia, Chicago, Gold Park, Gold Flat, Eureka, Smith & Clay, Mohigan, School-Boy, Fortuna, Orleans, East Orleans, Washington, West Gold Park, Potosi, Little Turk, Pittsburg (produced over $2,000,000), Wheat Jane, Green Mountain, Auroral, Merrimac, Hodges, Buckeye, Shenandoah, Mountaineer Extension, Little Dublin, Talbot, Franklin, Old Blackhawk, Home Stake, Martin & Mitchell and the Gold Bank Group. Besides there are countless undeveloped mines.

THE LARGEST QUARTZ MINE.

And the one most fully developed, in this district, is the Providence, owned and operated since 1870 by R. C. Walrath, A. Walrath, J. V. Hunter and estate of A. Barry. This mine is 1,150 feet in depth, and arrangements are being made for sinking to a depth of 1,330. Over $3,000,000 have been expended in Nevada City alone by the owners of this mine, and the output is roughly estimated at $9,000,000. The improvements upon the surface consisting of buildings, etc., would to-day cost $75,000 to construct, while the underground workings, by actual measurements and surveys is equal to a distance of six miles. The mill of forty stamps and chlorination works are equal to any in the county. At present only a small force of men are employed in the mine, it having been shut down for some reason which the owners will not divulge. Work will be resumed at no very distant day. At present 33 men are employed in the mine. This force will soon be increased to 40.

THE DRIFT MINES.

Drift-mining as an industry has increased since the cessation of hydraulic mining. At Derbec, one mile above North Bloomfield, is the celebrated Derbec mine, which has yielded many huge fortunes and is still as rich as ever. At Nevada City a tunnel is being driven under the bank of the old Manzanita mine for the purpose of opening a drift mine. This will, when started, give an impetus to all industries in the region roundabout, and be the means of sustaining many families.

A CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

The greatest drawback which the miner meets with in this region is a lack of capital. Those who have had capital and developed their mines, have, in nearly all cases, reaped a large profit on the money invested, and still there are hundreds of claims lying idle and not developed, or only partially developed, which if the owners possessed the means would be made to yield as largely as the Providence, the Idaho, and other famous mines in this county. Here is the

CHANCE FOR THE MAN OF CAPITAL.

There are many good mines to be had at a reasonable figure, but the investor who expects to put in a few thousand one day and receive a profit of a million or two in a few weeks or months, will find himself mistaken. It requires time and patience, capital and good management to develop a quartz mine, but once developed it is a property which cannot be blown away by the hardest storms, wilted by cold snaps, dried up by heat or affected by the wars of Europe. "He who obtaineth a quartz mine getteth a good thing, and receiveth favor wherever he goeth." With the improved machinery of the present day quartz mining and milling is rendered one of the most profitable of all industries.

NEVADA CITY.

The first white man ever known to have set foot upon the ground now occupied by Nevada City was James W. Marshall, the discoverer of gold at Coloma, who conducted a party of immigrants across the mountains in the summer of 1848. The party camped on Deer creek, and, according to custom, Marshall panned out a little dirt and found gold, but not enough to expose the marvelous richness of the place, and he journeyed on. The early history of Nevada City is of thrilling interest. In the stirring days of 1850-1-2-3 it was a "rattling" camp. Deer creek and every gulch, ravine, flat and canyon was alive with busy men, digging and washing the rich gravel and receiving a large reward for their labor. Where the town now sits enthroned in peaceful beauty was the stage whereon was enacted a drama of the early days, a drama wherein the knife and pistol of the desperado and the gambler, the bravery of the law-abider and the quaint, dry humor of the "character" played a conspicuous and important part. And around and over all was the romance of nature; the wild, rugged land, the tall pines, whispering the legends of past ages, the wild, free, careless life, with its fiery passions, tender memories and pathetic incidents.

THE GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Was rapid, and when the county was organized in 1851 it became the seat of justice, and the commercial center of the region, a distinction which it retains to this day. It is about 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, has a population of between 5,000 and 6,000, is the terminus of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad, which connects with the Central Pacific at Colfox;

HAS THE BEST WATER SYSTEM

Of any town in the State, streets planked, and lighted by gas and electric lights, ten schools of different grades, churches of every description, stores of every kind, four large hotels, a theater, an efficient fire department, a large public hall, two large foundries, about twenty quartz mills, a dancing academy, two newspapers, the *Daily Herald* and the *Daily Transcript*; branches of every known secret society, and an efficient banking house.

Beside all these there is the pure, sparkling water and spicy climate; a healthy, sociable community, and a network of quartz ledges running through the ground. Mining, fruit-raising and agriculture are the staple industries of this section, and from them Nevada City derives its support. For the tourist, the traveler, the home-seeker and the capitalist this little city has many charms. Here, in the days of summer, when the thermometer marks among the nineties the heat is considered unusual. Sometimes in winter snow falls and ice forms, but such periods of coldness are of short duration.

THE HAVEN FOR INVALIDS.

The invalid finds in the air laden with balsamic odors a medicine which heats and invigorates and costs nothing, for it comes from Nature's own great laboratory. The beautiful gardens and the fine groves and orchards, the spacious lots, the well-kept streets, the comfortable, homelike accommodations, the happy faces of the people, all testify to the excellence of the region and its happy situation—happy in every sense of the word. Here the capitalist or the man of moderate means who wishes to invest can find gold mines or lands for agriculture, for fruit-growing, for wine-growing, etc. The mines and the soil are both rich, and the supply of both is unlimited. Like the favorite apple of our ancestors, it could be appropriately named "Seek-no-Further."

BARREN HILL.

One of the most pleasing features of this vicinity is the nursery owned and kept by Felix Gillet, formerly a member of the State Board of Horticulture. Mr. Gillet is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and has attained to prominence as a raiser of choice fruits. His views have appeared in letter form in the columns of the best papers on the Pacific coast, and his judgment in horticultural matters as regards the central and north-central part of California is always sound, and appreciated by those who are interested in the business of raising fruits. Mr. Gillet does not undertake to raise all kinds of fruits, but makes a specialty of grapes, chestnuts, pears, apples, walnuts and other nuts. With these fruits and nuts he is most successful, and in the near future will publish a pamphlet giving his experience with the different varieties.

In the fall of 1871, Mr. Gillet purchased a tract of land lying in the outskirts of Nevada City which was a barren granite hill, having little soil and vegetation upon it. This apparently useless ground he fenced and planted a vineyard and nursery there. He has now about twelve acres under cultivation, thickly set with young and thriving trees, such as peaches, prunes, plums, pears, almonds, chestnuts, walnuts, etc. His vineyard contains 207 varieties of grapes, many of them imported from France, upon some of which he is experimenting with a desire to determine their adaptability to the climate of this section. As soon as possible he will plant 30 or 40 more varieties.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

The best walnuts in the State are grown upon this ground, and Mr. Gillet has many varieties under cultivation, the most noted being the Preparturiens, which yield abundantly and grow vigorously. The chestnuts grown by Mr. Gillet, including the Combale chestnut, are remarkable for their large size and excellent quality. Filberts also do well.

PEARS, AND THEIR ADAPTATION.

Of pears there are several varieties grown in this nursery, several of which were imported direct from France. Of these, the Duchess and others bear heavily, making props necessary. From one tree Mr. Gillet gathered, two years ago, 1,500 pounds of pears. One branch of this tree alone bore 400 pounds of fruit. In fact, it is well-known that in no part of the State are finer pears grown, nor greater production obtained.

PRUNES, IN VARIETY.

Chief among Mr. Gillet's specialties is the prune. With this fruit he has been fairly successful, and has imported several varieties from the great prune-producing dominions of France, for the purpose of testing them in this country. One of the most noted varieties is the Prune d'Ente or d'Ague. This prune is in France noted for its large size, elegant appearance and fine flavor. The trees grown upon Barren Hill are doing well, and will soon demonstrate whether the fruit will lose or retain its natural size after acclimatization in this State. So far the indications point to a successful termination of the experiment.

Apropos of prunes: It has been the custom among fruit growers of this State to speak of all varieties of the French article as French prunes, when it is a well known fact among them that there are several varieties and types of the French prune, each having its points of difference, such as color, size, shape, flavor, etc. The prune D'Ente or D'Ague is a type distinct from all the others and, after being raised in this State, should be known here as the California prune D'Ente or D'Ague and not as a "French prune."

VARIETIES OF GRAPES.

Grapes are another of Mr. Gillet's specialties, and he has, as before stated, 207 varieties in his vineyard. Many of these are imported, such as the Pepin D'Isphahan of Persia, the Tokay of Greece, the Kishumishale of Persia and others. Mr. Gillet has searched far and wide and has, metaphorically speaking, ransacked the vineyards of all Europe for choice varieties, which he intends to introduce into this country. The grape, says Mr. Gillet, is the surest of all fruits in this section of Nevada county and he speaks the truth. The Mission grape, so famous as a wine grape, grows to greater perfection here than on the low lands of Southern California. The grapes of this variety raised here possess a better flavor and equal in size those grown at Los Angeles, therefore they are better for wine than the Los Angeles grape. The culture of the grape in this section is comparatively easy. A little work is required at first in the digging of holes, and irrigation may be necessary during the first and second years, but as soon as the root is developed and the stock attains a thickness of one and one-half inches, irrigation can be dispensed with. The clayey nature of the soil renders it always moist, as the clay retains its moisture throughout the hottest seasons.

MEDLARS AND MULBERRIES.

Among other fruits grown upon Barren Hill are the black mulberries of Spain and a fine medlar tree, a native of New York. These fruits reach maturity unexcelled in size and flavor. In conclusion, it should be said that the soil from which these trees draw their sustenance is, in appearance, perfectly worthless, and has never been mixed with fertilizers or manures of any kind. But it is a clayey granitic soil, not deep, and experience has proved that for the raising of fruit trees it has many points of excellence. Every traveler who is doubtful of the capabilities of the soil of Nevada county, should make it his duty while in Nevada City to visit the grounds of Felix Gillet, and see for himself what may be produced.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEVADA COUNTY.

The public schools of Nevada county deserve honorary mention. They are as good as any in the State, and are ably conducted by experienced teachers. The total number of schools in the county is 89, and besides these there is the Nevada County Academy and Business College, situated upon a commanding and pleasant position near Elmbrook, midway between Nevada City and Grass Valley. Omnibuses pass hourly, and pupils may enter at any time and take regular or selected courses. The school census, taken this year, shows the number of school children and children of school age to be 4,639. School tax for this year is 30 cents on each $100.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Nevada has 47 School Districts and 89 schools. Nevada City has twelve teachers; Grass Valley has nineteen. The average school term is eight and one-half months per year. In an educational sense the county is second to none, and ranks as seventh in population.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

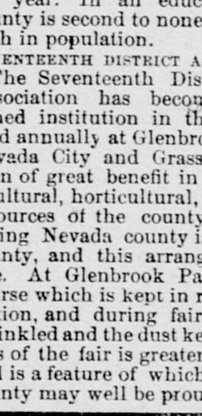
The Seventeenth District Agricultural Association has become a firmly-established institution in this county, and is held annually at Glenbrook Park, between Nevada City and Grass Valley, and has been of great benefit in promoting the agricultural, horticultural, mineral and other resources of the county. In this undertaking Nevada county is joined by Placer county, and this arrangement is a happy one. At Glenbrook Park is a good race-course which is kept in repair by the Association, and during fair time is constantly sprinkled and the dust kept down. The success of the fair is greater with each season, and is a feature of which the people of the county may well be proud.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has entered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

POND'S EXTRACT



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BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, its action upon these is most remarkable.

RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS. USED IN HOSPITALS!

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

IT IS UNSAFE TO USE ANY PREPARATION EXCEPT THE *Genuine* WITH OUR DIRECTIONS. *Used Externally and Internally.* Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75. Sold everywhere. ☞ OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

L. L. LEWIS & CO.

400 STOVES & RANGES

Were received by us yesterday, and 750 more will arrive in the next Ten Days. We refer to the Southern Pacific Freight Agent in this city for the confirmation of this statement. Show us a House on the Pacific Coast that will equal these shipments. We refer you to the above as a shadow of the wonderful prosperity of our House, and the equally good situation of Sacramento as a shipping center.

TO-DAY WE OFFER

Our No. 7 Eclipse Stove for $10,

With mottled iron-finish (something new), ventilated oven doors, sliding hearth, and open broiling door. Just think, this No. 7 COOK STOVE for $10. Now is your time; send in your orders.

The Above Stove Only $10

☞ SEND FOR OUR 16-PAGE CATALOGUE. ☜

L. L. LEWIS & CO

Nos. 502 and 504 J street and 1009 Fifth street.

CHANGED DAILY FOR C. H. GILMAN—AUGUST 27, 1887.

A "BOOM"

—IN OUR—

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

Extra Values To-day (Saturday).

The Greatest Bargains in Dress Suitings we have offered during this sale.

To be Closed Out To-day!—1,000 Yards Nun's Veiling; white ground, with fine stripe, 4 cents per yard. Not one-fourth its value.

All-silk Rhadames, in different shades, 22 inches wide, 75 cents per yard.

Fancy Stripe Rhadame Silks, black grounds, 22 inches wide, $1 per yard.

Surah Silks, in evening shades, 75 cents.

2,000 Yards Wool Buntings, dark shades, 40 inches wide, in stripes, 10 cents per yard.

A Great Drive!—English Serges, all-wool, in 16 of the new and latest shades, 38 inches wide, 48 cents.

Special Line of All-wool Diagonal Serge, 40 inches wide (Navy Blue, Black and Cream), 65 cents; real value, $1.

Novelties in Japanese Goods!

Satin Parasols, silk embroidered, in various designs (sizes, 44x18), 65 cents.

Decorated Vases, in three sizes: Small, 10 cents; medium, 15 cents; large, 20 cents each.

Toilet Decanters, gilt and hand-painted, 40 cents.

Large-size Roosters, 5 cents.

Small size Roosters, 3 cents.

800 Yards Hair-line Worsted Suitings, double-width (dark shades), 19 cents.

Fancy Goods Department!

Misses' Unbleached French Ribbed Hose (full-finished), two pairs for 25 cents.

Misses' and Children's Derby Ribbed, Lisle Hose (full-finished), in plain colors or stripes; reduced from 40 cents to 25 cents.

Ladies' Boucle Jerseys, Tailor-made; plaited backs, in Garnet, Seal Brown, Navy Blue and Black, $1 45.

Ladies' Fancy-striped Cotton Hose, three pairs for 25 cents.

Ladies' Shoes in Sale To-day!

Ladies' Pebble Goat Button, $1 10.
Ladies' American Kid Flexible Soles, opera and square toe, $1 45.
Lot of Ladies' Kid Slippers (sizes, 2½ and 3), 50 cents.
Ladies' Glove Kid Button Shoes (sizes, 2½, 3 and 3½), $1 15.
Misses' Pebble Goat Laced, best quality (sizes, 11 to 13½), $1.
Child's Goat Solar-tip Shoes, with heel, 50 cents.
Ladies' Oxfords (Kid), 50 cents.

All Lines in Gents' Summer Underwear Reduced in Price from 20 to 50 per cent.

Lot of Gents' All-wool Pants, $2 50.
Lot of Gents' Medium-weight Vests, 50 cents.
Lot of Gents' Working Suits, $3 50.
Lot of Gents' Extra-size Coats and Vests, best quality, all-wool (sizes, 40 to 46), $9 to $12.
Lot of Youths' Fine All-wool, Light-weight Overcoats, $2 to $5; worth more than triple our price.
Lot of Men's Suits (extra-fine qualities), in broken sizes; reduced from $5 to $8 per suit.

Millinery Attractions!

Mixed Braid Cartwheels, 10 cents.
Buckram Bonnet Frames, 7 cents.
Lot of High-crown Ladies' Hats, stylish shape, 5 cents.
French Flowers, 25 cents per spray.
Beaded Bonnet Crowns, 15 cents.

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel and Coal.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SPORTING SUPPLIES.

MECHANICS' TOOLS, AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

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REMOVAL!

CHAS. ROBIN,

CLOTHIER,

Is now permanently located in his

New Store, 612 and 614 K street

(A few doors west of the Capital Hotel).

His friends and the public are invited to call and examine his fine stock of

Gents' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, TRUNKS, VALISES, Etc.

Also, a lot of BOYS' SUITS of good quality.

☞ PRICE NO OBJECT. 2p-tf

CIGARS!

SEND ALL YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO A. COOLOT, Sacramento, Cal., Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast for the Celebrated

YOUNG LADIES' SEGAR MANUFACTORY

—AND—

Importer of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, Etc. Largest Stock, Lowest Prices, and Most Complete Assortment, ranging in price from $12 per thousand to the Finest Clear Havana Long Filler Grades.

All Eastern White Labor Goods!

We guarantee you a saving of at least 50 per cent. by buying of us. Goods warranted as represented, or taken back and money refunded. Particular attention given to all orders, whether large or small. We solicit a trial order, and promise perfect satisfaction in every particular. Send for our Price List. Address A. COOLOT, Sacramento, Cal. 3p-tf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

MRS. K. B. HEYMAN, 620 J street, opposite Court-house. Other Pianos at reduced prices. Pianos to let. Pianos sold in installments. 2p1m

PORK PACKING

Mohr & Yoerk

ARE NOW EXTENSIVELY ENGAGED IN Packing again, and have constantly on hand SPARERIBS, TENDERLOINS, PIGS' FEET, etc., at Low Prices. Fresh Cured Hams, Bacon and Lard. Also, all kinds of SAUSAGES of superior quality. 3p-tf

MONEY

Refunded in every instance where GOGINGS' CELEBRATED AGUE AND LIVER PILLS AND IRON TONIC fails to effect a CURE of CHILLS AND FEVER, MALARIA OR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

ADDRESS:

R. E. GOGINGS

904 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

NEW MUSIC

JUST RECEIVED.—WRITE ON A POSTAL card for one of our Monthly Catalogues; furnished free.

DALE & CO.,

No. 625 J street.........[2p]..........Sacramento.

BUILDING AND LOAN STOCK.

New Series.

THE SACRAMENTO BUILDING AND LOAN Association will issue new stock, the ELEVENTH Series, commencing the FIRST MONDAY in September. Shares can be secured now by application at the office of A. LEONARD & SON, 1014 Fourth street. au19-3p2w

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.......................AUGUST 27, 1887

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Baseball—To-morrow, at Snowflake Park.
Baseball time-table.
Farewell address—To young men only.
Sacramento Lodge, A. O. U. W.—To-morrow.

Auction Sales.

Bell & Co., this morning.
W. H. Sherburn—Referee sale to-day.

Business Advertisements.

Red House—A big boom.
Eclipse champagne.
Wanted—Two and four-horse teams.
Notice—The boom.
The Curtis tract for sale.
Killip & Co., auctioneers.
W. P. Coleman—Real estate.
Administrator's sale of real estate.
One hundred and sixty acres of land for sale.
Arrived—Mrs. Westwood, clairvoyant.
Furnished rooms wanted.
Store to let.
Splendid chance to make money.
Room and board wanted.
Fruit land for sale.
A. Lotthammer—Piano warerooms.
Eureka Saloon, 228 K street.
Restaurant for sale.
Sherman & Parker—Tract all sold.
L. L. Lewis & Co.—Stoves and ranges.
Weinstock & Lubin—Gloves and hosiery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Subscribers to the RECORD-UNION who are sojourning in Santa Cruz can receive their papers at noon of the day of publication by calling at the Express Office in that city.

Police Court.

In the Police Court yesterday the case of Albert Kagee, for petit larceny, was continued until next Monday......Louis Warner, who was arrested for grand larceny on the complaint of G. W. Mitchell, a resident of Yolo county, who alleged that the defendant took $60 from his pocket, was examined and discharged, having proved an alibi......James Spencer, accused of disturbing the peace and carrying a concealed weapon, was found guilty on the latter charge, and the former was held under advisement until this morning, to which time sentence in the other case was postponed. It developed that the defendant had threatened, prior to his arrest, to kill his stepdaughter and himself also. He seemed, when in Court, to be very much discouraged, and said he would as soon die as live. He admitted that he had been drinking freely lately, but his discouragement was principally caused by family trouble, which he did not care to explain......Fritz Michaelis, charged with having been drunk, made a good showing, and was released from custody.

Auction Sales.

Bell & Co. will sell to-day, at 10 A. M., at their salesroom, No. 927 K street, horses, buggies, wagons, double and single harness, furniture, carpets, cook stoves, tea set, oil paintings, chromos, panel pictures, five dozen gilt-frame mirrors, assorted sizes; child's carriage, etc.

W. H. Sherburn will sell to-day, in front of the Sheriff's office, at 12 o'clock M., by direction of T. Blauth, referee in the matter of Sophie Wieland et al. vs. Albert G. Wieland et al., the west half of lot No. 6, L and M, Ninth and Tenth streets, with brick house on same. Terms: Cash, in gold coin; ten per cent. to be paid to referee on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by Superior Court of Sacramento county.

Bell & Co. will sell next Tuesday at 10 A. M., at the residence No. 1113 Twelfth street, parlor furniture, easy chairs, patent rockers, fine ash and painted bedroom sets, spring and top mattresses, feather pillows, bedding, extra-fine Brussels carpets, extension table, dining chairs, bed lounge, cook stove (fixtures complete), kitchen furniture, etc.

W. C. T. U.—The meeting of the W. C. T. U. held on Thursday, and addressed by the Rev. Mr. Filben and Mr. Hesketh, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was large and enthusiastic. On the wide special discussion pertaining to the high license question they were unanimous, with two or three exceptions, in indorsing the sentiments of City Collector Onaham, of Chicago: "High license, of course, does not and will not eradicate or cure the evil of intemperance, it serves as a means to regulate and to control the saloons, and it does operate to limit the number. Were the license still higher in amount, the number would be still further diminished. But even high license will not of itself operate to close up the lowest and worst class of drinking places. The only way is to deny such places license on any terms. Shut them up and keep them shut, and this power is within the scope and reach of the municipal authority."

A PORT COSTA PLUNGER.—On Wednesday a neat-looking sailboat, rigged as a plunger, and provided with a comfortable cabin, made its appearance here, attracting considerable attention from people interested in aquatics. Next day a dispatch was received by Chief Dillman from Port Costa, requesting him to arrest Dan Eagan, who has gained notoriety in pugilistic circles under the cognomen of the "Montana Kid," for stealing a plunger from that place. The latter stated to his friends, when he brought the boat here, that he purchased it at Port Costa for $100. Yesterday morning it was reported that he had gone back there. The police took charge of the little craft to await further developments. Last evening Eagan returned from Port Costa, walked into the station-house and surrendered himself. Subsequently, Constable Norton telegraphed up to hold the boat and he would be up in the morning. Under the circumstances Eagan was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

KILLIP & CO.'S IMPROVED FACILITIES.—Killip & Co., real estate and live stock auctioneers, No. 22 Montgomery street, San Francisco, known from one end of the State to the other, and respected for their energy and fair-dealing, have made arrangements for placing all kinds of country property upon the San Francisco market in the manner most suitable to insure its successful sale, and will also conduct auction sales in other portions of the State, as their patrons may elect. They will be represented in this city by Edwin F. Smith, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and that courteous and wide-awake gentleman will doubtless secure frequent demands for their services. They will be represented at San Jose by Messrs. Montgomery & Rea, real estate agents.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.—At the regular meeting of California Lodge, No. 260, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, held Thursday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. Kunz, Master; L. E. Graham, Vice-Master; J. D. Cummings, Recorder; J. A. Baker, Financier; G. E. Shearer, Conductor; S. McIntyre, Inner Guard; H. O. Steele, Outer Guard; J. A. Baker, delegate to the Grand Lodge at New Orleans, and C. W. Cox, Alternate.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.—Studies will be resumed at this popular institution, which is a boarding and day school for young ladies, next Monday. Music (vocal and instrumental), painting and private elocution lessons form extra charges. Regular attendance during the entire year is necessary to entitle pupils to the honors of the academy at the close of school. Sewing class for externs will be held on Saturdays from 1 to 5 P. M.

STEINWAY PIANOS.—A. Lotthammer, Odd Fellows' Temple, has received the agency for the above piano. Also, the agency for the Ernest Gabler & Bro., Kranich & Bach, Carl Roenisch and C. D. Pease & Co.'s pianos, and Wilcox & White organs. A complete assortment always in stock. Piano tuning and repairing a specialty. The public are invited to call. *

IF you want the very best piano and at the same time the most durable, buy only the Mathushek piano, the only solid iron frame piano with the tuning pins bushed in. See them at Cooper's Music Store. *

A GRAND opening at Bakers' Home Saloon, 1014 Third street, between J and K, to-night. The public are invited. D. Gustin & Co., proprietors.

PIANOS!—None will be found to withstand this climate so well as the Chickering. L. K. Hammer, sole agent, 820 J st.*

IF you wish a good all-wool cassimere suit for boys (ages, 4 to 9), at prices less than anybody sells them, you can get them at the Red House.

TO-DAY will be one of the most attractive during our clearance sale for novelties and good values. Red House. *

REMNANTS of fine dress goods in our sale to-day. Red House. *

OUR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF ITS DEMORALIZED CONDITION.

Interview with J. T. Griffitts, President of the Board of Commissioners—Next Week's Outlook.

The order made in some of the departments of the railroad shops Thursday, to the effect that employes of the railroad company must not hereafter hold positions as extramen in the city Fire Department, led a RECORD-UNION representative yesterday to call upon J. T. Griffitts, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, when the following interview took place:

Reporter—What is there new, if anything, concerning the Fire Department muddle?

President Griffitts—Matters remain about the same as they have. Affairs are, of course, more or less demoralized, but not enough, however, to interfere with the proficiency of the extra men who put out the fires. There has been an introduction of new material lately into the ranks of extra men, and I know nothing as to its quality. It was put on, or pretended to be put on, at the so-called meeting at the private sick-room of Commissioner Conran. At that meeting several changes were attempted to be made to carry out the prearranged "slate" or programme, and in doing this some of the best men upon the force were displaced, and in other cases men who had been suspended for good and sufficient reason, or allowed to "resign," were set to work again under the so-called newly-elected Chief. The entire "slate," however, was not carried out as one part of it was; as I have seen in writing, signed by one of the "majority" members of the Board of Fire Commissioners, to elect Commissioner Slater's son as Secretary of the Board in place of Jackson. Why this was not done at the "sick-room" meeting of the Board, I have no means of knowing, unless it was that it might have appeared like an act of ingratitude to unceremoniously put Jackson out at once, when his services were necessary, and had been faithfully rendered, in calling and holding the "rump" meeting. There may be something else concerning it behind the curtain that veils all such transactions of officials and political affairs under the supreme dictation of the "bosses" in this city, but if so, the people will have to await developments to know what the "orders" are in the matter.

Rep.—Referring to the injunction already served upon City Auditor McKee, what are the prospects of the matter coming to issue and hearing in the Courts?

Pres. G.—I cannot say particularly as to that, but unquestionably this foolish attempt to upset the regular workings of the Board and Fire Department by an irregularly-called and irregularly-held meeting, in a place which the law never contemplated and will never recognize, will sooner or later have to be passed upon and put to an end by the Courts. The approaching monthly meeting of the Board and passing upon the pay-roll of the members of the Fire Department, may bring this speedily about, and would naturally do so, for I shall not permit, by my vote, any pay to parties holding their positions under the sick-room attempted reorganization of the roll of members, and unless Mr. Conran is able to be present no vote can be given that will allow them pay. Unless Mr. Conran is present at the meeting there will be but Mr. Slater and myself to vote, and neither of us alone will be a sufficient majority to allow the pay of anyone that is not supported by both. In other words, it will be a dead-lock again, and I do not apprehend that even the "powers" that are endeavoring to run the Board would venture the holding of another bedroom meeting after the general condemnation that the previous one received from the public.

Rep.—I suppose there is no question as to the pay of a part of the members of the force?

Pres. G.—No, I think there will be an agreement to allow the pay of all the old members not interfered with by the recent operations. That is, I am willing to approve the payroll as it stood at the last monthly meeting, and to those members alone. I do not recognize that any changes have been made since that time.

Rep.—When will the next meeting of the Board probably be held?

Pres. G.—Well, I shall call it for sometime about the last of this month.

Rep.—By the way, in what manner are the meetings of the Board regularly called, and who may call them?

Pres. G.—The meeting have always been called by the President of the Board, and by no one else, until the late episode. Of course if the President was absent from the city for a length of time that might make it necessary to provide for otherwise calling it, but in the recent case the President was not only in the city, but the so-called special meeting was called after the close of a regular meeting, notice being served on the same evening, and simply because a prearranged "slate" could not be carried out at the regular and legally constituted meeting. If a meeting called and held in such a manner and for such a purpose can stand before the Courts, then I see no use in statutory provisions for the administration of municipal affairs.

Rep.—How are the workings of the Department progressing under the present mixed condition of affairs?

Pres. G.—I have heard that there is some complaint on the part of the Board of Underwiters concerning the Chinatown fire, but they have not said anything to me about it. While Chief Sullivan was the first member of the Department upon the ground, and remained until it was out, yet our purpose has been since this embroglio commenced, not to do anything to cause a collision of authority when property was in jeopardy, and on that account Assistant Chief Engineer O'Meara had entire charge of management of the fire, and is accordingly responsible for it.

Rep.—Are there any other matters of interest to come before the next meeting of the Board that you are aware of?

Pres. G.—Not unless the changes which I proposed at the last meeting—the establishing of another engine company at Nineteenth and L streets—are taken up. This should be done, and, with the exercise of the economies in the conduct of the department which I then urged, it could easily be accomplished with the funds we now have at our disposal, and thereby greatly increase the security to property throughout the entire eastern portion of the city. We have money enough in the fire department fund to equip and run this third engine, commencing immediately, and the people of the city, for the safety of their homes, should demand it of the Board, and that at once. If the Commissioners intend to work for the best interests of the city, they will promptly provide this additional security; if they do not so intend, then they should resign, or the Board be abolished—and the quicker the better. I have no desire, for my part, to remain upon the Board if it is to be run merely as a political machine, and I believe the great majority of the people are heartily sick of having departments of the city government used for that purpose, and which has become notoriously the fact concerning this department since the repeal of the rule which forbid it, and the repeal of which I voted against.

Rep.—What about the order mentioned in the RECORD-UNION this morning, prohibiting men employed in the railroad shops from serving as members of the city Fire Department?

Pres. G.—Well, such an order was made in some departments of the shops yesterday. It originated in the fact that a few of the men who work there and have also recently filled the positions of extra men in the Fire Department would take occasion to get upon a spree at the close of nearly every fire and not return to work for from one to three days afterwards. I have to-day consulted with the foremen in the shops, and those men who have returned to their work promptly when fires are out, will not be interfered with by the order referred to. I am glad the authorities at the shops make this discrimination, as there is no one who desires to have only the best men more than I. I am informed that there were two or three at the recent Chinatown fire who not only had to be awakened to go there, but were not fit for service, on account of drunkenness, after they got there. One of the foremen told me at the shops to-day that one of these men did not show up for work at the shops since that fire, until this morning. I am very glad to have such men kept out of the Fire Department. And let me say upon this point, that what the Fire Department needs is a thorough weeding out of all this class of men, for they cannot be relied upon in time of fires, when the coolest and most level-headed men and work is absolutely required. I absolve *myself*, however, from all responsibility in regard to the presence in the Fire Department of the men above complained of, as good men were put out and these were put in, against my known opposition, and in my absence, at the recent "rump" meeting of the two members of the Board, held in the bed-room up town, and with which illegal and disgraceful proceedings the public is entirely familiar.

IT BOOMETH.

Sacramento Real Estate Going Up Like a Rocket.

The activity which commenced in real estate circles in this city on Thursday was greatly increased yesterday, and every person who could muster a few hundred dollars were buying and bonding every piece of property they could get hold of. The real estate agents find a competitor on every hand, as every one seems to have caught the "boom fever." Parties owning desirable property have advanced their asking price from 50 to 100 per cent. and they find ready takers on every hand.

As an instance of how the boom affects property the following is a fair sample. On Thursday M. Miller, who owned a half block, H and I, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, partially bargained it to A. Abbott for $3,300, but the latter in the afternoon declined to close the contract. Yesterday morning Dr. F. F. Tebbet's bought the property paying $4,000 for it. Two hours afterward he sold it to S. Lavenson for $4,500, and later in the day Mr. Lavenson refused $5,000 for it.

Last evening S. P. Smith, the gentleman who has been referred to in certain quarters as "Silurian Smith," was offered a lot 120x160, H and I, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets. He was given just thirty minutes to consider the matter. He drove out in the dark, viewed the lot by the electric light, came back and closed the bargain with L. C. Chandler's agent in just twenty-five minutes. Silurian or no silurian, Mr. Smith is "catching on" to all the good bargains he can secure in this and El Dorado county. A gentleman drove out to Whisky Hill yesterday and tried to buy a twenty-acre lot. He offered $2,800 for it, but the owner held for $3,000. He drove back to the city, watered his horse, and returned to close the bargain, but to his utter dismay found the property had advanced $1,000, and the owner indignantly spurned on offer of $3,500.

The Theodore Winters tract of 1,000 acres a few miles south of the city yesterday was bonded for $100,000 and a big payment was made upon it. This can be cut up into a dozen small farms and the purchasers expect to realize $150 an acre on the entire tract.

W. L. Sullivan sold a lot yesterday at Twenty-second and H, 80x160, for $1,200, an advance of 50 per cent. over the price asked a month ago.

The real estate offices all over the city were kept open until a late hour last night and many sales were made.

J. G. Martine yesterday traded a lot on the southwest corner Twenty-first and K, in this city, for 13½ acres in the city of Abilene, Texas, for which $6,750 has been offered.

The Directors of the Natoma Water and Mining Company have concluded to sell 5,500 acres of their land, including 200 acres of bearing orchards, and what will be about four-fifths of their water rights when the ditch is enlarged, amounting to 2,500 miner's inches. It affords at present only about 1,500 inches. There will be left in the Natoma Company's orchards and vineyards about 3,000 acres after the above has been sold off.

Court Items.

In Department One of the Superior Court, yesterday, Gussie McNicoll was granted a divorce from Joseph McNicoll.

Judge Van Fleet, in Department Two, rendered a decision in the case of A. Grandona vs. O. O. Lovdal, in which plaintiff sought to have defendant compelled to cut down a row of large trees growing on the latter's side of the partition fence between their lands, alleging that the shade they created prevented crops from growing near the fence on plaintiff's side. The Court refused to do so, and rendered judgment for the defendant for costs, holding that the trees were a reasonable distance from the fence, and did not damage the latter, but had twice saved it from injury when the land was covered with water.

When the case of Hock Gan et al. vs. Chas. Gibson et al.—growing out of the dispute between rival companies as to the ownership of a certain mining claim near Mormon Island, over which there has been much trouble—was taken up, plaintiffs were given leave to file an amended complaint. Defendants were ordered to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, and it was also ordered, that upon the filing by plaintiffs of an undertaking in favor of the defendants in the sum of $3,000, a restraining order be issued preventing defendants from mining upon the premises in controversy.

Judge Armstrong granted the application for a dissolution of the Pacific Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. Most of the stock of this company is now held by members of the Capital Gas Company.

An Old Case Brought to Mind.

On the complaint of Michael Stadtler, officer Farrell yesterday arrested Charles Ott for misdemeanor, the warrant explaining that the offense consisted in "endeavoring to obtain money by a verbal threat." The complainant alleges that Ott threatened that unless plaintiff paid him $25 he would have him sent to State Prison for stealing a wagon two years ago. In the fall of 1885 a buggy belonging to C. W. Eldred and a wagon belonging to Weizel & Ott were stolen, and it was subsequently ascertained that Stadtler was the appropriator. He pleaded guilty on the charge preferred by Eldred and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The Weizel & Ott case was dropped. Referring to the charge made by Stadtler, Mr. Ott says that he thought he should be reimbursed the $25 expenses incurred in consequence of the theft of the wagon, and, so thinking, he made a demand upon Stadtler, with the above result.

THE MONSTER SHARK.—There is on exhibition in a tent on the vacant lot at Eleventh and K streets, an immense shark, said to be the largest ever captured. This monster, when captured, weighed 10,000 pounds. From the following description a faint idea may be formed of its proportions: Length from tip to tip, 35 feet; girth in largest part, 15 feet; girth in smallest part, 4 feet. Total, 340 square feet. Tail from tip to tip, 7 feet 4 inches; mouth open in circumference, 11½ feet. Scientists calculate his age at 460 years. The price of admission is 25 cents. It will remain on exhibition to-day and to-morrow.

ARRESTS.—These arrests were made yesterday: Charles Ott, by officer Farrell, for misdemeanor; John Clark, by officer Able, for malicious mischief; Wm. Quinn, by Captain Karcher, for being drunk; Walter Cooksley, Henry Price, Wm. Grubbs and Geo. H. Huddleson, by officer Rice, for misdemeanor.

THE GREAT SALE.

THE PARK TRACT TO BE OFFERED WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Purchasers can obtain Choice of Lots for Premiums—No Lots to be Disposed of in Advance.

On Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, Sherman & Parker, at 1007 Fourth street, will commence the sale of the finest tract ever offered for sale in Sacramento city, being seven blocks adjoining Snowflake Park, and extending thence south to the Sherman & Parker Tract. The blocks are the six between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first, and S and V, and one block, R and S, Thirtieth and Thirty-first. They will be laid off similar to the Sherman & Parker tract, in forty-foot lots. None of these lots can be bought prior to the day and hour of sale, when a clean board will be presented, and the first purchaser will have his choice of the 112 lots, none being reserved. To avoid confusion, tickets will be sold entitling purchasers to choice in order. From first to tenth choice will be charged for at $20 apiece; from eleventh to twentieth at $15 apiece; from twenty-first to thirtieth at $10; beyond the thirtieth at $5 apiece. (Nos. 1 and 2 already sold.) Get your tickets after noon to-day at the office.

The conditions of sale will be as follows: The opening price set on each of these lots will be published in the RECORD-UNION Wednesday morning. Purchasers must put up a deposit of at least $20 on each lot, the remainder of the one-fifth of purchase price to be paid within five days. Balance payable in monthly installments of $15, with interest at 10 per cent. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for cash.

The syndicate owning these blocks expressly reserve the right immediately after selection of the premium lots to raise the price of the balance; and also to raise the price of lots at 8 A. M., 12 M. or 6 P. M. of any day without public notice.

All purchasers will be treated with equal fairness. *

JOBSON EXONERATED.

The Bottom Knocked Out of Another Sensational Yarn.

Near the close of Colonel Ayres' administration as Superintendent of State Printing, Eugene Maurer, one of the men employed in the State book bindery, had the misfortune of having one of his hands crushed while working one of the large presses. The matter was laid before the State Printer, and at the request of Mr. Cummings, foreman of the book bindery department, Mr. Maurer's name was allowed to remain upon the pay-roll for the few days he was disabled. In defense of his act, Mr. Cummings said under such circumstances—when the disability is incurred in the service of the State—he thinks the State ought to be as liberal as would any private firm. As soon as Maurer recovered he resumed his work. During his disability and before, Maurer needed money in advance of his pay, and was accommodated to the extent of $42 by a young man by the name of Jobson, to whom he gave the power of attorney. Upon this power of attorney Jobson drew the amount due him at the Controller's office.

Some time since Maurer spoke to Jobson about the money, claiming that the latter had drawn it without a power of attorney, that he had committed a forgery and that he would commence legal proceedings against him if he did not pay over $42. Jobson could not find the power of attorney, and was at a loss to know whether he could produce proof of his having paid Maurer the money. He went to friends for advice, and they told him he had better pay the $42 claimed by Maurer rather than have a suit about it, as the matter would get in the papers, be distorted, and his good name would suffer from misrepresentations. Acting upon this advice, and on the assurance of Maurer that he would not repeat his unjust charge, he was paid the $42.

Some one who had a grudge against Jobson went to an evening paper and gave it "startling facts" which served as a text for a half-column article, one of the headlines of which was, "A Too-Previous Scalper Forced to Disgorge."

The figures used in the article referred to were incorrect, as in fact were a majority of the statements. The above facts are obtained from Mr. Cummings, Mr. Jobson, Mr. Shoaff and others at the Capitol, who are cognizant of all the facts.

Upon reading the article referred to, the State Printer—although the transaction antedated his administration—suspended both the men, who were employes of the State, until the matter could be investigated. Yesterday the State Printer went to the bottom of the facts. The Jobson power of attorney had been found, witnesses to the first payment of the money to Maurer were obtained, and the receipt of Jobson for the last money paid is also in Jobson's possession.

The State Superintendent in summing up said that young Jobson had been lied about, and had actually been robbed of $42, the last payment. He considered Jobson a good, honest, truthful lad, one in whom he reposed the greatest confidence, and therefore restored him to his position, that of assistant forwarder in the book-bindery.

Maurer was summarily dismissed from the roll of employes at the State Printing Office, with the remark that he could never be employed there during the present Superintendent's administration. Thus has the bottom dropped out of another sensation.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Ben Cohen and family started for Los Angeles yesterday, via San Francisco.

Rev. J. F. Holmes, of Monterey, is in the city, and will remain over the Sabbath.

Miss Dilly Clark returned yesterday from visiting friends in Oakland and San Francisco.

Horatio Hurd left yesterday for Monterey, to accompany his family home next week.

Judge Buckley leaves this afternoon for San Francisco and Santa Cruz, for the improvement of his health.

Henry Block, a well-known resident of Yuba county, returned home yesterday from the Springs.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: F. B. Houston, Courtland; O. S. Cheyney, A. S. Loeber, Woodland; T. M. McNeal, Leadville; Chas. M. Bittman, St. Louis; G. H. Rogers, G. F. Bigelow, J. T. Haines and wife, Sig. Adler, R. Thompson, San Francisco; P. C. Hale, Sacramento; Henry Hogan and wife, Napa; Chas. B. Todd, Santa Barbara.

Baseball To-morrow.

To-morrow at Snowflake Park the morning game will be between the E. & O. E.'s and the C. P. R. R.'s. Rooney, who made such a good showing when pitching for the Altas against the Los Angeles Club last Saturday, the latter nine only securing two hits, will occupy the box for the E & O. E.'s, while Ramsey, who struck out 17 of the H. & L.'s, of Marysville, last Sunday, will twirl for the C. P. R. R.'s. This will add much interest to the game, as there is a diversity of opinion as to the merits of the two pitchers.

The afternoon game, in the absence of the Altas from the city, will be between the Los Angeles and Marysville clubs, which meet here on neutral ground. The Marysville boys have chartered two cars, to be attached to the regular passenger train, to bring down their friends who desire to see the game. The Marysville nine recently defeated the Oroville club, until then champions of Northern California, and who a few days ago won the big prizes at the Quincy tournament. Nevertheless the Los Angeles boys think they can win the game. Spectators of the contest will have the usual opportunity to enjoy the concert by the Hussar band.

The Altas go to San Francisco this morning, and this afternoon play the Pioneers. To-morrow they play the Haverlys, and those who attend the game at Snowflake Park will be able to see how the Sacramentans prosper, as the result of each inning will be bulletined.

How "Killarney" Got His Name.

A correspondent of the Dixon *Tribune* gives the following as Mr. Fitzgerald's reason for bestowing the name of "Killarney" upon the celebrated black pacing stallion owned in Woodland, but now being worked at Agricultural Park preparatory to the State Fair races: "I was," he says, "driving the horse, then unbroken and without a name, leisurely along Main street one evening, and he, feeling remarkably lively, was prancing along, hardly seeming to touch the ground, and really, I thought, looking very pretty, when I noticed a number of young girls gathered on a corner watching his movements with evident admiration, while such expressions as 'Ain't he pretty?' 'Oh, my! what a pretty horse!' and so on, reached my ear. Of course I felt flattered, for every horseman likes to hear his favorite praised. A little further on, my vanity was again tickled by hearing similar remarks from a lot of ladies, with queries as to what his name could be. This set me to thinking, and I was not long in arriving at two distinct conclusions—first, that I had the prettiest horse in the world, because the ladies said so, and from their judgment in matters of taste there is no appeal; and, secondly, that he was without a name, a defect that I decided to remedy at once. Naturally, being an Irishman, I turned to 'Old Ireland' for a choice, and, by natural association, my mind wandered from the prettiest horse to the loveliest scene in Ireland—the Lakes of Killarney—and the name was found."

Notable Improvement.

Many Sacramentans, especially those interested in shooting, will remember Miss Lillian Smith, the young girl that was such an expert rifle shot that she issued a challenge to any one in the country, male or female to contest with her. She resided in this city for quite a while, her parents maintaining a shooting gallery, where Miss Lillian astonished all comers by her remarkable ability. The Woodland *Mail* says of her: "She was married some time ago to one of Buffalo Bill's scouts named Jim Kid, and the London *Topical Times* publishes an interview with the young lady, in which she tells how it was done. The story is simple and uninteresting enough, but what will interest Woodland people will be the highly polished language accredited to her—language that would do credit to the originator of English. In Woodland she usually said: 'Swab off the target, pap, and let me bang de eye,' or else, 'Swing de apple dere, young fellers, an' let me bust his skin.' How great are the changes."

SILK velvet brocade, stripes and plaids, in all colors, for dress trimming, 75, 85 cents and $1 per yard. Red House. *

NO MATTER what it cost, we shall sell handsome figured canvas suitings for 4 cents per yard to-day. Red House. *

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The pay-car will settle with the railroad employes in this city to-day.

Eleven carloads of beef cattle came through from Nevada yesterday afternoon, going to the Bay.

Three hundred hop-pickers commenced work yesterday on the Lovdal Bros.' hop ranches in Yolo county.

The funeral of the late Matthew Cooke will take place from his late residence, 314 P street, at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

The open air concert given by the Hussar Band in the State Capitol grounds last evening was largely attended.

A dispatch from Galt says that the Hicksville Hotel was burned Thursday night. Loss, $2,000; insured for $1,400.

The Woodland Winery property has been sold to a syndicate of eleven business men of that place, the price paid being $11,000.

Rev. E. R. Dille, D. D., will deliver a farewell address to young men only at 3:30 P. M. to-morrow at Young Men's Association Hall.

Locomotive No. 218, another of the splendid passenger engines just built at the railroad works, was out yesterday for a trial trip.

The Citizens' Association Sewage Committee met last evening and adopted a report, which will be submitted to the Board of Trustees.

The Controller yesterday drew his warrant in favor of Los Angeles county for $10,498 24, the amount due that county for caring for aged indigents.

A dispatch says that L. H. Todhunter, of this city, sold several of the horses from his stable at auction on Thursday, after the races at Saratoga were over.

Deputy Sheriff Riley brought from San Francisco last evening, en route to the State Prison at Folsom, Chin Kee, who is to serve twelve years for burglary of the first degree.

The locomotive Vaca Valley, belonging to the Vaca Valley Railroad, has been receiving an overhauling at the railroad shops here, and yesterday was sent back to its headquarters in good condition.

Four young men were amusing themselves at the depot last evening, while awaiting the arrival of a train, by playing ball, when officer Rider took them into camp for violating a city ordinance.

In his lecture the other evening Rev. E. R. Dille said: "Carefully select for your children the books they read. A bad book is never forgotten. It hangs up in the memory a foul picture which drips filth for all time."

A gentleman who came up from San Francisco last evening says the weather there for the past few days has been very cold and unpleasant. Sacramentans who accompany the Altas to the Bay had better remember their overcoats.

The average Signal Service temperature yesterday was 65°, being 5° cooler than the normal for that day. The highest and lowest temperature was 82° and 50°, with gentle and variable winds and weather clear, with a dense haze floating in the air.

The College Baseball Club has organized with the following officers and members: J. Dwyer, Captain; W. Taylor, Secretary; H. Devine, Treasurer; C. Hughes, Propertyman. The other members are: J. Kelly, G. Heisen, C. Barry, J. Cadogan, W. Dwyer.

The steamers Varuna and Gov. Dana arrived from the upper Sacramento yesterday with grain, and the San Joaquin No. 2, from San Francisco, with merchandise. The No. 2 left for the Bay with grain, and the Dana and Varuna returned to the upper river, light.

Yesterday morning's overland train from the East came through to Sacramento in two sections, but they were consolidated here. The train arrived about an hour and a quarter late, having lost time on the Truckee division in consequence of its heavy load.

It is stated that the reason the electric light in front of the station-house has not been in use for some time is that last May, when there were so many bugs flying about at night, Chief Dillman requested that it be shut off, as the aforesaid bugs were at times very annoying.

Sergeant Hughes expresses a willingness to try conclusions, at 200 yards, with any member of the First Artillery Regiment who enjoyed the advantages of the week's service in camp, for from $25 to $50 a side, 100 shots. Or he will shoot against three men on the same terms.

Thursday was an unlucky day for horses in this city, no less that four being reported as having picked up nails. Two of these were truck horses, one belonging to T. C. May and the other to Wm. McLaughlin. The third horse was doing service in a wood wagon, and the other was a saddle animal.

Sneak thieves have caused considerable trouble on Front street of late by cutting open grain sacks and stealing the contents. Last night about 10 o'clock officer Lowell captured two boys who were engaged in robbing a car loaded with grain. Three others, who were assisting in the theft, escaped, but those arrested gave the names of the entire party.

The I. O. O. F. Directors have adopted plans for an addition to their building at Ninth and K streets, to conform to the main structure. It will be 20 feet front by 80 feet deep, the lower floor to be used as a store, and the upper portion as a banquet room and hall for entertainments for the different lodges and organizations that meet in the building. James Seadler is the architect.

E. A. Beardslee, formerly for many years manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, and since its establishment here, manager of the Postal Telegraph office, has resigned that position on account of his wife's ill-health and accepted the management of the Western Union office at Los Angeles. He will leave with his family for that city next Tuesday or Wednesday Mr. Beardslee has been intimately identified with the business public of Sacramento, and enjoys the fullest confidence and hearty indorsement of all who know him.

Yesterday in the scramble for lots buggies were flying in every direction. A well-known real estate agent borrowed a buggy from a friend and drove hurriedly to the suburbs and bonded a lot. He was so highly elated over his success in getting his document signed that he walked back to his office, entirely forgetting the horse and vehicle. Later in the day his friend called and asked for his horse. The real estate man looked up surprised and asked, "What horse?" After thinking for a moment he said, "O, yes! Your horse is tied to my lot at Twentieth and O." He has been buying champagne ever since.

Kate Dawson, recently convicted in the Police Court of vagrancy, and sentenced to 50 days in the county jail, the commitment being withheld, however, to give her a chance to prove that she meant to reform, was found last evening by local officer Cafferty in a saloon on L street, drunk, and was taken to the station-house, from whence she will to-day be removed to the county jail to serve out her term. Judge Armstrong yesterday requested the Chief of Police to have the commitment against her enforced, as she had, while drunk, resumed her old tactics of insulting members of his family and others.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden on the 23d inst.:

For Sacramento—Charles P. Nathan & Co., 1 case clothing; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 50 boxes salt fish; Mebius & Co., 85 boxes salt fish; A. Dennery & Co., 10 barrels glassware; R. S. Carey, 1 box brushes and handles; Capital Gas Company, 1 box brooms.

For Stockton—Hull & Stewart, 2 crates globes, 2 crates woodenware, 19 boxes castings; D. Rosenbush, 1 box brushes, 1 bundle handles.

The following freight passed New Orleans on the 18th instant:

For Sacramento—Weinstock & Lubin, 7 cases hats, 1 case fancy paper, 3 cases boots and shoes, 1 case clothing, 4 cases dry goods; S. Lipman & Co., 2 cases blankets; Charles Robin, 1 case clothing; C. P. Nathan & Co., 1 case leather goods; Smith & Young, 1 case stoneware; Arnold & Co., 2 barrels gas traps; C. H. Gilman, 2 cases hosiery, 1 case dry goods, 1 case clothing; Crouch & Lyman, 4 hogsheads and 2 cases glassware, 6 cases lamp fixtures; Hale Bros. & Co., 3 cases hosiery, 2 cases shirts; Joseph Hahn & Co., 4 cases patent medicine, 1 bag drugs, 1 barrel charcoal, 1 barrel ginger; Locke & Lavenson, 3 rolls carpet; A. C. Tufts, 3 cases isinglass; A. S. Hopkins & Bro., 1 case scrubbing brushes; J. O'Flaherty, 2 cases hats; L. L. Lewis & Co., 1 cask glassware; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 1 case blankets; J. T. Stoll, 2 cases enameled goods.

For Woodland—J. H. Duncan, 4 cases boots and shoes.

TO-NIGHT, S. and A. Mazzini will have a grand opening at the Eureka Saloon, 228 K street, next door to Cronan's, corner Third and K. A fine lunch will be served. They invite their friends and the public to call. The Mazzini Bros. are well known in connection with the wine trade. In the rear of the Eureka, on Third street, they have opened the Bacchus Wine Cellar, where they will conduct a wholesale and retail wine business. *

FLOWERED curtain scrim, 5 cents, in to-day's sale. Red House. *

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

[Filed August 19, 1887.]

August 18, 1887—Michael Kayser and wife to L. B. Clarke—Portion of the San Juan Grant, containing about 177 acres.

[Filed August 20, 1887.]

July 11, 1887—Friedrich Hertner to Katharina B. Hertner—Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8, W and X, Fifth and Sixth streets.

August 12, 1887—Etta Harrington and husband to Barnard Kane—East 25 feet of lot 2, N and O, Fourth and Fifth streets.

August 20, 1887—A. Abbott to Joseph Spitz—Half interest in lot 2, X and Y, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets; $152.

August 20, 1887—George Buckman and Edward Carragher to Joseph Spitz—Remaining interest in property last mentioned; $152.

August 20, 1887—L. D. Stone to Henry Watson—West one-half of section 7, and west one-half of east one-half of same section, township 7 north, range 5 east; $12,000.

August 15, 1887—Alice S. Watson to Byrdie A. Beggs—One-half of the north 30 feet of south 60 feet of lot 4, G and H, Sixth and Seventh streets.

August 15, 1887—Alice S. Watson to Ettie W. Howell—Remaining one-half of property last mentioned.

[Filed August 22, 1887.]

December 23, 1886—A. G. Farnham and I. L. Evans to Frank Patton—Southwest one-fourth of section 36, township 8 north, range 6 east.

August 22, 1887—V. S. McClatchy to E. H. Bradner—Lot 8, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, V and W streets; $350.

August 22, 1887—Thomas Boyd to Wm. D. Whitman—Southeast one-fourth of the southwest one-fourth of section 1, township 7 north, range 5 east; $3,500.

August 22, 1887—Wm. D. Whitman to Mary A. Whitman—Property last mentioned.

[Filed August 23, 1887.]

August 23, 1887—Jacob Reuter to Mrs. Mary Hubbard—Lot 7, H and I, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; $2,200.

August 23, 1887—E. M. Leitch to V. S. McClatchy—Block between R and S, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

July 15, 1887—Duncan Ferguson to W. E. Brown—Lots 2, 3 and 4, T and U, Second and Third streets; $800.

August 22, 1887—W. E. Brown to E. M. Leitch—Property last mentioned; $850.

[Filed August 24, 1887.]

August 24, 1887—George Buckman and Edward Carragher to E. J. Bevan—Half interest in the west one-half of lot 6 and whole of lot 7, Thirtieth and Thirty-first, W and X streets; $347.50.

August 24, 1887—A. Abbott to E. J. Bevan—Half interest in property last mentioned; $347 50.

August 19, 1887—Daniel Mason to Fred Kolliker—Lot 2, O and P, Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; $2,100.

August 23, 1887—Sacramento Savings Bank to George L. Clarke—West 16 feet of east 62½ feet of lot 2, F and G, Ninth and Tenth streets.

August 24, 1887—George L. Clarke to James H. Ferguson—West 46½ feet of east 62½ feet of lot 2, F and G, Ninth and Tenth streets.

[Filed August 25, 1887.]

August 24, 1887—Benj. Cohen to G. Politz—Lot 3, N and O, Eighth and Ninth streets; $4,500.

August 24, 1887—Alexander B. Nixon to James McCulloch—East half of lot 1, H and I, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

[Filed August 26, 1887.]

August 24, 1887—John Skelton to George O. Ambler—Lot 1, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, M and N streets; $850.

August 24, 1887—I. J. Ross and Merrill F. Odell to Philip Herzog—Ten-acre tracts Nos. 23, 24 and 25, and all that portion of 10-acre tracts Nos. 56, 57 and 58, included in the Sutter survey, containing 49 9 10 acres, adjoining the city; $12,000.

August 20, 1887—Walter Johnson and wife to F. W. Johnson—Half interest in Swamp Land Survey No. 228.

July 7, 1887—Henry Gerber to Winfield J. Davis and Warren E. Doan—Block between W and X, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

August 26, 1887—George O. Ambler to James G. Martine—Lot 1, M and N, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets; $1,100.

August 26, 1887—James McGuire to Wm. Turton and W. F. Knox—South half of lot 4, O and P, Fifth and Sixth streets; $1,100.

August 26, 1887—C. F. Bachmann to Mrs. Jennie Parker—South quarter of lot 5, E and F, Sixth and Seventh streets; $600.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—J. W. Armstrong.

FRIDAY, August 26, 1887.

Hock Gan vs. Ah Ping—Temporary restraining order granted plaintiff, with bond fixed at $300.

Eli Mayo vs. C. J. McLaughlin—Demurrer overruled by consent, and answer filed.

In re. H. W. Lowell, an insolvent debtor—J. F. Cross appointed assignee; bond $5,000.

C. W. White vs. J. W. Wilson—Continued.

Don F. Miller vs. J. W. Wilson—Continued.

In re. D. Falconer, an insolvent debtor—Chas. Heisen appointed assignee; bond $250.

In re. J. S. Meredith, an insolvent debtor—Order of discharge granted.

In re. John Aiston, an insolvent debtor—J. F. Cross appointed assignee; bond $5,000.

In the matter of the dissolution of the Pacific Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company—Decree granted.

In re. R. H. Palmer, an insolvent debtor—A. A. Tait appointed assignee; bond $100.

Charles Heisen vs. Richard Best—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Gussie McNicoll vs. Joseph McNicoll—Decree granted.

Department Two—Van Fleet.

FRIDAY, August 26, 1887.

Estate of Catharine Johnson, deceased—Continued two weeks.

Estate of David Cooper, deceased—Order made settling account and for distribution.

Estate of C. W. Liddall, deceased—Same order.

Estate of Sarah Kay, deceased—Order made to sell real estate.

Estate of D. H. Delehanty, deceased—Continued one week.

Guardianship of James, Francis and Annie Treganza—Guardian's account settled.

Estate of Thomas Norton, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Calvin B. Brady, deceased—Letters to Violet M. Bayless; bond $200. J. H. Atkins, George Kelly and M. Colton, appraisers.

Estate of Mary E. Hanley, deceased—Continued one week.

Estate of Charles C. Barnes, deceased—Letters to Neily A. Barnes; bond $10,000. W. P. Coleman, J. Hahn and W. McLaughlin, appraisers. Notice in RECORD-UNION.

Estate of Fred. Kirn, deceased—Final account settled and distribution ordered.

Estate of Wm. Frye, deceased—Letters to J. M. Short; bond $4,000. J. L. Reiff, Ralph Miles and M. Dowser, appraisers. Henry Starr to represent absent heirs.

Estate of B. Coger, deceased—Ordered that due notice has been given.

Estate of Daniel Glenn, deceased—Same order.

Estate of Jacob Miller, deceased—Same order.

Estate of W. H. Bailey, deceased—Order made to sell real estate, on additional bond of $6,000 being filed.

A. Grandona vs. O. O. Lovdal—Judgment in favor of defendant for costs.

Grace S. Calhoun vs. Clara L. Brown—Ordered that plaintiff take judgment restraining sale of property and for costs.

Valensin vs. Valensin—Remittitur filed.

Hock Gan et al. vs. Charles Gibson et al.—Ordered that plaintiff have leave to file an amended complaint, with leave to defendants to answer within ten days after the service of a copy thereof upon defendants' attorney. Further ordered that the defendants show cause before this Court on the — day of August, 1887, at 10 A. M., why a receiver should not be appointed herein, defendants' attorney to have notice of this order. Further ordered that upon the filing herein by plaintiffs of an undertaking in favor of the defendant Charles Gibson (but for the benefit of all the defendants), in the penal sum of $3,000, a restraining order be issued by the Clerk of this Court, directed to said defendants, restraining and enjoining them from mining upon or taking any gold or other precious metals from the lands and premises in controversy herein.

SUNDAY RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Central M. E. Church, Eleventh street, between H and I—Rev. Thos. Filben, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 and 7:30. Quarterly meeting service in the evening. Young people's meeting at 6:30. All are welcome. *

Westminster Presbyterian Church, cor. Sixth and L—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Wheeler, D. D., to-morrow. Morning service, 10:45; evening, 7:50. Sabbath school, 12:15. Strangers invited to attend. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching morning and evening at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Elder J. N. Burroughs. Subject of both discourses: "Human Redemption—the Transaction by Which It Is Procured and Its Cost." *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—Closing services of the Conference year. Rev. W. R. Gober, P. E., will preach at 10:45 A. M., and in the evening the pastor, Rev. E. R. Dille, will preach the final sermon of his pastorate. Subject: "A Pastor's Parting Words." Love-feast at 9:30 A. M.; communion at close of morning service. All are welcome. *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, between J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject: "The Work and Its Results;" evening: "Truth, Without Miracles." Everybody cordially invited.

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, between I and J.—Rev. J. F. Holmes, of Monterey, will hold services, with sermon, at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, between I and J—There will be no preaching services to-morrow, but a Sunday-school Bible reading and concert exercise will be held at 12:15 P. M., to which all are cordially invited.

United Brethren Church, Fourteenth and K streets—Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Quarterly meeting at Monument. Preaching Saturday evening, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Christian Church, Eighth, between N and O—Robert L. McHatton, will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening theme: "Why Jesus Died." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M. Minister's residence 1831 N street. *

He is rich whose income is more than his expenses, and he is poor whose expenses exceed his income.

CONSUMPTION · WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY · LUNG DISEASES · COUGHS · COLDS

Speedily and permanently cured by using **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.** *There are counterfeits.* Get the genuine, which is signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, BOSTON. Sold by all dealers.

THIS MORNING, AT 9 O'CLOCK:

Odds and Ends in Ladies' Muslin Underwear, consisting of Chemise, trimmed with embroidery, at 47 cents; Gowns at 59 cents; Drawers, with patent linen lace and inserting, 38 cents; Drawers, with deep ruffle, Torchon lace, 47 cents.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Men's Percale Shirts, neat figures, 75 cents; former price, $1 50.

Have open fronts and standing collars attached.

Men's Fancy Trimmed Nightshirts, Price, 75 cents.

"Tecoma!"—A New Shape of Earl & Wilson's Collars, Price, 25 cents.

Pique Collars and Cuffs, in new shapes. Collars, three for 50 cents; Cuffs, three for $1.

Men's Fancy Flannel Overshirts for Tourists, plaited fronts, at $2 25, $3 and $3 50.

FURNISHING GOODS DEPT.

We have placed in stock a line of Men's Cutaway Suits, of good quality Camel's Hair Cheviot, in medium shade of brown, striped pattern. Price, $20. Sizes, 34 to 42.

Something new in the way of a Worsted Sack Suit, cut round-cornered and checked pattern. Price, $15.

Blue-colored Broadwale Dress Suits, cut in frock style, bound with a deep binding, in the late fashionable style. Price, $20.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPT.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

A New Line of Ladies' Four-button Pique Stitched Kid Gloves, with heavy silk embroidered backs, all shades. Price, $1 35.

Ladies' Cotton Snowflake Hose, full finished (a novelty). Price, 25 cents a pair.

FANCY GOODS DEPT.

Weinstock & Lubin

400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410 K st., Sacramento.

WE OFER

—THE—

Curtis Tract,

Of 160 Acres,

FOR SALE!

FOR TEN DAYS, AT

$200 Per Acre!

If not sold in that time will be subdivided into 5-acre Lots.

It is only one mile south of the city limits, and lies in a splendid shape to subdivide.

Will readily sell for $250 to $350 per acre in subdivisions.

Apply to

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 1015 Fourth street, bet. J and K,

SACRAMENTO.

3p-tf

NO CHINESE.

THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY,

Nineteenth and I streets.

OFFICE—SAWTELLE'S BOOKSTORE 708 and 710 J street. White help only employed. 8plm

USE CAPITAL HAMS!

3p

FOR SALE—WANTED.

$700 FOR TWO FINE LOTS, TWENTY-fifth and S streets; has a well of clear cold water.

BUILDING LOTS, IN ALL PORTIONS OF the city. Several on the installment plan.

$4,600.—A NEARLY NEW MODERN Dwelling, eight rooms and bath; cement walk; lot, 40x160; on J street. This is choice, and could not be replaced under $5,200.

DWELLING-HOUSES, FROM $750 UPWARD.

FRUIT AND GRAIN FARMS, IN ALL PORTIONS of Central California, in tracts to suit, and on easy terms.

WANTED—COTTAGES, CONVENIENT TO business streets, renting from $10 to $20.

APPLY TO

Sherman & Parker,

Insurance & Real Estate Agents,

No. 1007 Fourth street, between J and K,

SACRAMENTO.

MONEY TO LOAN.

In Small and Large Sums. 3p

Come One! Come All!

EVERYBODY IS WELCOME.

We show goods with a smiling countenance, whether you buy or not. We know our PRICES to be the LOWEST on SILKS, DRESS GOODS, and all kinds of DRY and FANCY GOODS. We always treat our customers in a manner to make them feel at home. Examine our SILKS and DRESS GOODS, and you will find them the best goods in the city for the money.

J. J. KILEY & CO.

Cor. K and Eighth sts., Sacramento.

W. R. FELTER. JAMES I. FELTER.

Felter, Son & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

ARCADE BUILDING,

1006, 1008 and 1010 Second st., bet. J and K,

SACRAMENTO,

Offers to the Trade a Select and Choice Lot of Goods in our line.

No charge for delivery to any part of the city. No drayages charged for country shipments.

AGENTS FOR

Beringer Bros.' Pure California Wines!

—ALSO THE CELEBRATED—

Tolenas Mineral Water of California, and Bethesda and White Rock Water of Waukeshaw, Wisconsin.

P. O. BOX 33. [3p-1m] TELEPHONE 87.

SPECIAL

Clearance Sale!

To Make Room for New Importations Now on the Way!

LOOK AT OUR PRICE LIST!

CLOTHING.

Gents' Fancy Check Suits, $5.
Gents' Scotch Tweed Suits, $7.
Gents' Fine Cassimere Suits, $7 50.
Gents' Four-button Cutaway Suits, in rich shades and patterns, from $12 50 up.
Young Men's Suits, in all styles, $4 50 upward.
Boys' Suits!—Norfolk Style, $1 75 to $2 50; Plain Styles, $1 25 and $1 50.

BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

Men's Lace Brogans, $1 upward.
Men's Buckle Brogans, $1 10 upward.
Men's Heavy Lace Shoes, $1 25.
Men's Lace Shoes, $1 15.
Men's Sewed Shoes, in gaiter or lace or buckle, $1 50 upward.
Men's Sewed Shoes, buttoned, $1 50 up.
Men's Low-cut Shoes, lace or Oxford, $1 up.
Men's Low-cut Shoes, buttoned, $1 75.
Fine Calf Boots, $2 25 up.
Heavy Work Boots, $2 50 up.
Boys' Buckle Shoes, $1.
Boys' Button or Lace Shoes, $1 25 up.
Boys' Heavy Work Shoes, $1 50.

HATS!

Gents' Hats, from 50 cents up.
Gents' Black Beaver Hats, from $1 50 up.
Boys' Hats, 50 cents upward.
8-oz. Overalls and Jumpers, 40 cents; 9-oz., 50 cents; 10-oz., 60 cents.

A perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. Call and be convinced.

A large lot of PERCALE SHIRTS, which were damaged by water in shipment, which we will close out at 25 cents each.

H. MARKS, Proprietor,

MECHANICAL STORE,

NO. 414 K STREET, 8ptf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. mv8 4p1y

—FOR—

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Indigestion, Sick Headache, Constipation, Inactive Liver.

The merchant planning business schemes;
The preacher struggling through his themes;
The statesman in assembly halls;
The broker wild with "puts and calls;"
To *cool the Blood* and brace the mind,
Will TARRANT'S SELTZER safest find.
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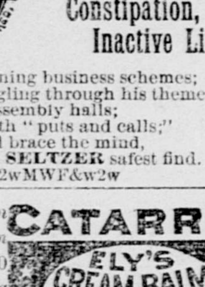
CATARRH



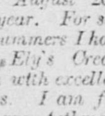
I have been an annual sufferer from Hay Fever for 40 years. It recurring about August 20th each year. For several summers I have used Ely's Cream Balm with excellent results. I am free from any Asthmatic symptoms. I hope many sufferers will be induced to try the remedy. GEORGE EARP, Baltimore, Md.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents, at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y. fe8-ly&wly

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS



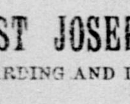
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation,
A.A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E.E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F.F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G.G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J.K.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.



HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

ST JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Studies will be Resumed August 29th.

TERMS:

(PAYMENT INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

Entrance Fee	$10 00
Board and Tuition, per quarter	60 00
Washing, per quarter	10 00

Music (Vocal and Instrumental), Painting and Private Elocution Lessons form extra charges. Pupils are reminded that regular attendance during the entire year is necessary to entitle them to the honors of the Academy at the close of School.

Sewing Class for Externs on Saturdays, from 1 to 5 P. M. au22-2w

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY

—OF THE—

HOLY ROSARY!

WOODLAND, CAL.,

Will Reopen August, 22, 1887,

THE ACADEMY UNDER THE CARE OF THE Sisters of the Holy Cross from the celebrated Convent of St. Mary's, Notre Dame, Indiana, is beautifully situated in the healthy and pleasant town of Woodland. The building is large and well supplied with all the modern improvements, and no effort nor expense has been spared to meet all requirements that may contribute to the advancement, health and comfort of the pupils. A complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus is furnished with small extra expense for those studying the sciences.

Instrumental Music and Vocal Culture; also, Drawing and Painting receive particular attention.

Expenses per Term of Five Months, Payable In Advance:

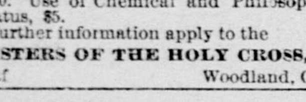
BOARDING PUPILS.—Board, including bed and bedding, washing; Tuition in English, German, French, Latin and Linear Drawing, $125.

EXTRA CHARGES.—Piano, with use of instrument one hour daily, $30; Harp, with use of instrument one hour daily, $40; Vocal Music, private lessons, $25; Drawing, $10; Painting in Water Colors and on China, $20. Painting in Oil, $20. Use of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, $5.

For further information apply to the

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS,

jy30-tf Woodland, Cal.



DODGE'S

SACRAMENTO GLOVE FACTORY, NO. 1019 Ninth street, between J and K. Hand-sewed, Smoked Buck, Waterproof Buck and Black Buck a Specialty. 4p

Artificial Stone!

ADOLPH TEICHERT,

2116 M Street..........Sacramento,

MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL STONE for Sidewalks, Garden Walks, Carriage Drives, Stable and Cellar Floors, Fencing, Coping, etc. Leave orders at 908 Ninth street. 4p1m

STORAGE

SACRAMENTO WAREHOUSES

[FIREPROOF],

FOOT OF Q AND R STREETS.

CAPACITY TWENTY THOUSAND TONS. Apply to 14p 1m RICHARDS & KNOX.

W. D. COMSTOCK,

COR. FIFTH AND K STS.,

CALLS ATTENTION TO HIS FULL STOCK OF

FURNITURE!

Bedding, Etc.

The reputation of this house for LOW PRICES and GOOD ARTICLES is maintained

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,

—IMPORTERS OF—

WAGON LUMBER

AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

709, 711, 713 and 715 J street, Sacramento.
Nos. 16 to 22 Beale street..........San Francisco
No. 159 Front street..........[tf]..........New York

TAHOE ICE!

W. E. OSBORN,

No. 806 I STREET,

HAS SECURED THE AGENCY FOR THE TAHOE ICE COMPANY. His motto will be the best of ICE and Good Weight.
TELEPHONE No. 69. jy4-4ptf

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, August 26th.

FRUIT—Lemons—Genoa, $3 50@3 75; Sicily, $8@9 ₩ box; Limes, $10@9 ₩ box, $1 50 ₩ 100; Bananas, $2@3 50 ₩ bunch for Island; Pineapples, $6@6 50; Cocoa nuts, $6 50@7; Plums, 25@50c; Freestone Peaches, 50@60c; Clings, 60@75c; Apples, 90c@$1; Bartlett Pears, $1@1 25; common pears, $1; Hungarian Prunes, 90c@$1; Grapes, Muscat, 50@65c; Rose of Peru, 40@50c; Black Hamburg, 45@50c; Tokay, 75@85c.

DRIED FRUITS—New crop Apples, sliced, 6c ₩ lb; do evaporated, 12½@13c; do quartered, 4@5c; Pears, peeled, 6@7c; Plums, pitted, 8@9c; Peaches, 9@10c; do peeled, 15@16c; Prunes, German and French, 7@10c; French Prunes, evaporated, 8½@10c; Blackberries, 12½@13c; Figs, California, 5@6c; Apricots, 6@7c.

TABLE FRUIT—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 10@2 15; Peaches, $2 35@2 60; Bartlett Pears, $2 20@2 25; Plums, $1 50@1 70; Blackberries, $2@2 10; Gooseberries, $2 25@2 50; Strawberries, $2 50@2 75; Apricots, $2 15@2 25; Muscat Grapes, $1 60@1 75; Red Currants, $2 35@2 40; Cherries, $2 25@2 75.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ₩ dozen, $1 35@1 40; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 50; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $1 75@2 ₩ dozen cans.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes—Early Rose, 60@70c; Snowflakes, 90c@$1; Peerless, 80@90c — market weak; Summer Squash, 1@2c; Cucumbers, 5c ₩ doz; Onions, 80@90c; Cabbage, 75c@$1; Carrots, 75c @$1 ₩ 100 lbs; Turnips, 75c@$1 ₩ sack; String Beans, 2@3c; bunch vegetables, 10@12½c ₩ doz; Parsnips, $1@1 25; Beets, $1; Horse Radish, 14@16c ₩ lb; Garlic, 2@3c; Artichokes, 25@35c ₩ dozen; Wax Beans, 2@3c; Tomatoes, 25@30c; Sacramento Corn, $1 25 ₩ sack; Sweet Potatoes, $1 50; Yams, $1 25; Shell Beans, 5c ₩ lb; Green Peppers, 4@5c ₩ lb; Egg Plant, 5@8c ₩ lb; Watermelons, 75c@$1 ₩ dozen; Canteloupes, 50 @75c ₩ dozen; Cauliflower, 80c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 75 ₩ bbl; Oatmeal, 10-lb sack, 4c ₩ lb, $3 80 100-lb sack; Cornmeal, white and yellow, $1 85 ₩ 25 lb sacks, $2 in 10-lb sacks; Cracked Wheat, $2 75; Hominy, 10-lb sack, $2 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, hens, 12c; gobblers, 13c; dressed, 15@16c; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 ₩ dozen; young Roosters, $4 50@5 ₩ dozen; broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $6; Pekin, $6 50@7; Geese, $2@2 25 ₩ pair.

EGGS—California, 28@30c; Eastern, 22@24c ₩ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, fancy roll, 29@32c ₩ lb; ranch butter, 22c; pickled, 23@25c; packed in firkins, choice, 21@23c; common, 12@14c; Cheese, California, 13@14c; Limburger, 17c; genuine Swiss, 29c; American Swiss, 21c; California Swiss, 18@20c; Young America, 15c; Martin's Cream, 18c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat Hay, $15@16 ₩ ton; Alfalfa do, $10@12 ₩ ton; Bran, $17 ₩ ton; Middlings, $20 ₩ ton; Barley, whole, paying 90c; rolled, $1 10; Wheat choice milling, paying, $1 40 ₩ cwt; Tame Oats, $1 75; Wild Oats, $1 75; Corn, paying $1 20 ₩ cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 9@9½c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7c ₩ lb; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ₩ lb; Red Clover, 10@11c ₩ lb; Red Top, 6½@7c. Nuts—Chile Walnuts, new, 11@12c; California Walnuts, 16@17c; Almonds, new, 16@17c; Peanuts, California, 4½@5½c. Lard (California), cans, 7½@8½c; Eastern, 8½@9½c. Hides, salt, light and medium, 7c; heavy steers, 8½c; dry, 14c. Tallow, 3c. Hops, 1886, 12c to 15c.

MEATS—Beef, 5@6c; Mutton, 6c; Lamb, 8c; Veal, 7@8c; Hogs, 4½@5c; dressed Pork, 7c; Hams—Eastern, 14½c; California, 12½c; Bacon—Medium, 9½c; selected, 10½c; extra light, 11¼c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26th.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for California: Best Family, $4 60@4 80 ₩ bbl; Bakers' extra, $4 25@4 45; Superfine, $3@3 40.

WHEAT—There is nothing doing in the sample market on shipping account, and quotations as to value are therefore of approximate character. Yesterday there were spot sales in the Call Board in 100-ton lots at prices ranging from $1 35@1 36¼ ₩ ctl, and these figures are about the best index of values that can be furnished under existing circumstances.

CALL BOARD SALES—MORNING SESSION.

Seller 1887—100 tons, $1 36 ₩ ctl.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

Spot—200 tons, $1 36¼; 100, $1 36¼; 100, $1 36⅛. Seller 1887—100 tons, $1 35 ₩ ctl.

BARLEY—Feed is very dull of movement, and though dealers ask as high as 95c per cental for choice, it is not unlikely that buyers can satisfy moderate demands at 92½c or a trifle over. In brewing, there is no active trading. Old finds custom at $1 12½@1 15, the latter an extreme price. New brewing that comes up to standard weight would probably bring $1 10, but there is so little 47-pound brewing to be found that the quotation is no guide, and $1 07½ might be considered as the top figure at the moment for the bulk of offerings. Chevalier is entirely neglected. Holders ask $1 60 and are disposed to trade if moderate concessions would bring out custom, but somehow buyers keep in the background and it is next to impossible to get anything like what is considered a reasonable bid. A shipment of 14,000 centals Chevalier was made to Australia this week.

CALL BOARD SALES—MORNING SESSION.

Buyer 1887—200 tons, $1 05½; 400, $1 06.
Seller 1887—100 tons, 92c ₩ ctl.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

Buyer, 1887, old contract—800, $1 06.
Seller, 1887—100 tons, 93c ₩ ctl.

OATS—The market is a dragging one, at easy prices. We quote prices: Choice Feed, $1 40@1 42½; No. 1 Feed, $1 37½@1 40; No. 2, $1 27½@1 32½; Milling, $1 42½@1 47½; Surprise, $1 60. New Oats are quotable at $1 15@1 30 for White and $1@1 25 ₩ ctl for Black.

CORN—Stocks are rather large, while trade is dull and slow. Quotable at $1 2½@1 25 for both large and small Yellow, and $1 30@1 35 ₩ ctl for White.

SEEDS—Mustard is offering freely, but there is no competition from buyers. For some choice Yellow, $2 75 is said to have been refused, while free sales of Brown are understood to have occurred at $2 75 ₩ ctl. We quote prices as follows: Mustard, Brown, $2 50@3; Yellow, $2 50@3 ₩ ctl; Canary, 3@3½c; Hemp, 3¼@3¾; Rape, 2@2½c; Timothy, 5@6c; Alfalfa, 7@7½c ₩ lb; Flax, $1 90@2 15 ₩ ctl.

MIDDLINGS—Are in better supply. Quotable at $18 to $20 ₩ ton.

HAY—Market firm for choice stock. We quote as follows: Wheat, $13@16; Barley, $11 @13; Oat, $11@13 50; Alfalfa, $11@12 ₩ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at 35@50c ₩ bale.

HOPS—Business continues dull. Some buyers are said to be willing to pay our inside figure for choice new, but growers want more. We quote old crop nominal at 12@15c; new, 15@17c ₩ lb.

RYE—Quotable at $1 55 for old, and $1 35 to $1 50 ₩ ctl for new.

BRAN—No change. Quotable at $16 50@17 50 ₩ ton.

BUCKWHEAT—Quotable at $1 05@1 15 ₩ ctl, according to quality.

GROUND BARLEY—Quotable at $22@23 ₩ ton.

POTATOES—Market well stocked, with prices favorable to buyers. We quote prices: Burbank Seedlings, $1@1 15; Early Rose, 40@60c; Peerless, 60@65c; Garnet Chile, 75@90c ₩ ctl; Sweet, $1 50@2 ₩ ctl.

ONIONS—Fair demand at current rates. Quotable at 45c to 55c ₩ ctl, as to quality.

DRIED PEAS—We quote: Green, $1 25@1 35; Niles, $1; Blackeye, $1 12½@1 25 ₩ ctl.

BEANS—There has been some demand on Eastern account for White, Pea and Pink, and some shipments have already gone forward, via the Canadian Pacific Railroad. We quote as follows: Bayos, $1 85@2 50; Butter, $1 75@2; Pink, $1 40@1 50; Red, $1 40 to $1 45; Lima, $1 75@2 25; Pea, $1 75@2 10; Small White, $1 75@2 10 ₩ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Receipts are not so large as a short time ago, and some improvement in prices is expected in the near future. We quote: Egg Plant, 35@50c ₩ box; Cucumbers, 30@40c ₩ box; pickling Cucumbers, 50@75 ₩ box; Green Peppers, 25@50c ₩ box; Green Peas, 3@3½c ₩ lb; Tomatoes, 25@40c ₩ box; Green Corn, 50c @$1 50 ₩ box; Green Okra, 30@75c ₩ box; String Beans, 2@3c ₩ lb; Summer Squash, 25@40c ₩ box; Artichokes, 10@15c ₩ dozen; Carrots, 35@50c ₩ ctl; Turnips, 25@50c ₩ ctl; Beets, 75c@$1 ₩ sack; Parsnips, 50c@$1 ₩ ctl; Cauliflower, 50@65c ₩ dozen; Cabbage, 50@75c ₩ ctl; Garlic, 1½c ₩ lb; Celery, 50@60c ₩ dozen; Dry Peppers, 8@10c; Dry Okra, 15@20c ₩ lb.

FRUIT—The situation has changed somewhat within the past few days. The glut of the season is over, and more regularity exists as to values. First-class Bartlett Pears and good Peaches clean up as fast as received, there being quick demand for canning purposes. Plums are doing a little better. Raspberries, Apricots and Nectarines are about out for the season. Strawberries and Raspberries come forward with daily regularity and are readily sold. Apples are in fair demand; good product brings full figures. Grapes do not move off rapidly. Watermelons and Cantaloupes have been offering quite low this week, more on account of cool weather than anything else. Figs have put in an appearance, but they are not in favor. We quote as follows: Wine Grapes, $10@15 ₩ ton; Huckleberries, 10c ₩ lb; Crab Apples, 40@60c ₩ box; Cantaloupes, 25@75c ₩ case; Watermelons, $3@7 ₩ hundred; Grapes, 30@40c ₩ box; do, Muscat, 30@60c ₩ box; Tokay, 50@75c; Rose of Peru, 40@75c; Peaches, 40@75c ₩ box and 40@75c ₩ bskt; Orange Clings, 60@75c ₩ box; Apples, 25c@$1 ₩ box, Pears, 25@50c ₩ box; do Bartlett, 75c@$1 50 ₩ box; Figs, 40@50c ₩ box for white, and 50@60c ₩ box for black; Strawberries, $4@5 ₩ chest; Blackberries, $5@6 ₩ chest; Plums, 1@2c; Egg Plums, 2@2½c ₩ lb; Apricots, 2c ₩ lb; Mexican Limes, $8@10 ₩ box; Lemons, Sicily, $7@8; do California, $1 50@2 for common, $3@3½ ₩ box for choice; Bananas, $2@4 ₩ bunch; Pineapples, $4@6 ₩ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Attention is being directed to all descriptions, and there is good promise of active trade in the several varieties. Prices are steady, with tendency somewhat in the interest of sellers. We quote: Sun-dried Apples, 3@4c ₩ lb for sliced and 3@3½c for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 8@8½c; Apricots, 10@12c ₩ lb for sun dried bleached; do, sun-dried, 7@7½c; Blackberries, 10c; Figs, 5@6c for pressed, and 3@4c for unpressed; Smyrna Figs, 12½@14c for layers, and 9@10c for kegs; Nectarines, 7@8c; Peaches, 14@17c for peeled, and 8@8½c for unpeeled; Pears, 3@4c for whole and 7@8c for sliced; machine-dried, 11@12½c; Plums, 7@7½c for pitted and 2c for unpitted; German Prunes, 7@8c; French Prunes, 9@10c ₩ lb; Raisins, London Layers, $1 50@1 75 ₩ box, with 20@25c advance for fractions; Common, $1 10@1 35 ₩ box.

HONEY—Prices for a good article are steady, but trade is small in volume. Comb, 12@13c ₩ lb for choice and 6@8c for common; bright extracted, 4½@5c.

BUTTER—Further liberal supplies from the northern counties have imparted a weaker tone to fresh roll, excepting for a few special fancy grades. Most of the northern receipts were of superior quality, and in occasional instances dealers were able to obtain fancy quotations. Pickled roll and firkin sell to better advantage than ordinary kinds of fresh. We quote: Fancy, 30@32½c; good to choice, 27@29c; fair, 23@25c; mixed lots, 16@18c; firkin, 22@23c for fancy, 18@20c for fair to good, and 11@13c ₩ lb for poor; pickled roll, 22½@25c ₩ lb. Eastern, 14@16c ₩ lb for ordinary to fairly good quality.

CHEESE—Receipts are fair, while prices keep steady. Quotable at 11@12½c ₩ lb for choice, cased, and 10@11c for fair to good quality.

EGGS—Product of strictly select quality is scarce, and it is only for this class of stock that our higher quotation can be realized. Constant arrivals of Eastern check any general advance in prices. Ranch, 30@32½c ₩ dozen; good store lots, 23@28c; inferior, 12@20c; Eastern, 16@20c ₩ dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys have been in light supply for a few days and dealers are able to place consignments at trifling better figures. For Chickens the market lacks firmness, and buyers have the advantage. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 20@22c Hens, 17@19c; Roosters, $5 50@6 50 for old, and $5@7 for young; Hens, $5 50@6 for ordinary stock, and $7@7 50 for choice; Broilers, $2 75@4; Ducks, $4@6; Geese, $1 75@2 ₩ pair; Pigeons, $2 ₩ dozen.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison, 11@13c ₩ lb; Dried Venison 12½c ₩ lb; Rabbits, $1@1 25; Hare, $1 75@2 ₩ doz.

PROVISIONS—Active demand both for local consumption and export trade. Prices, generally, are firm, with upward tendency. We quote: Eastern Hams, 15@16c; California, 10@11c for salt; refrigerator-cured, 14@14½c; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½c; California Bacon, 9@9½c for heavy and medium, 10@10½c for light medium and 11@12c for light, 13@13½c extra light; Clear Sides, 10c ₩ lb; Pork, $9 50@10 ₩ bbl for extra prime, $10@11 for prime mess, $15 50@16 for mess, $16 50@17 for clear, $17 50@18 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $11 50@12; Mess Beef, $9 50@10 for bbls, $4 75@5 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $10 50@11 for bbls, $5 50@5 75 for hf bbls; Family Beef, $15@16 ₩ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 12@12½c ₩ lb; Eastern Lard, 9@9¼c for tierces and 9¼@10c ₩ lb for pails; California do, 10-lb tins, 7½c; 5-lb tins, 8c; pails, 9c for 10-lb, 9¼c for 5-lb, and 9½c ₩ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—Offerings are being well canvassed, and the indications are said to be favorable for good results in the shape of active movement in the near future. We quote spring clip:

Northern—

Choice Humboldt and Mendocino ₩ lb	21@23c
do, good condition	18@21
Poor short spring, seedy and burry, ₩ lb	13@15
Good short spring, seedy, ₩ lb	15@17
Choice short spring, free, ₩ lb	17@18
Choicest Northern spring, ₩ lb	20@22
Good years' spring, free, ₩ lb	15@16
Fair years' spring, seedy, ₩ lb	14@15
Poor years' spring, seedy and burry ₩ lb	12@13
Oregon—	
Eastern, choice	20@22
do, good	16@18
do, poor, heavy	14@16
We quote fall:	
Southern Lambs ₩ lb	9@11

HIDES AND SKINS—Quotable as follows:

	Sound.	Culls.
Heavy Steers, 58 lbs up, ₩ lb	8@8½c	6½@7c
Cows and Steers, 48 to 55 lbs	7@7½	5½@6
Light, 40 to 48 lbs	7@ —	5½@—
Kips, 17 to 29 lbs	8@ —	6 @—
Veal Skins, 11 to 16 lbs	8@ —	6 @—
Calf Skins, 7 to 10 lbs	8@ —	6 @—

Dairy Calf, 25 to 40c each; Dry Hides, usual selections, 13½@14c; Dry Kips, do, 13½@14c ₩ lb; Calf Skins, do, 13½@14c; Pelts, shearling, 10c to 25c each; do, short, 30@50c each; do, medium, 50@75c each; do long wool, 90c@$1 25 each; Deer Skins, summer, 25@27½c; do, fall and medium, 22@24c ₩ lb; Goat Skins, 60c apiece for prime and perfect, 40@50c for medium, 20@25c each for small, 5c each for kid. Good, clean Skins, should average 2@2¼ lbs each; badly damaged have no real value. Beaver Skins, $4@7 each for prime large, $2@4 for medium, and 10c@$1 for small sizes with inferior selling at a marked reduction; Wild Cat Skins, 15@60c apiece for prime and 5@25c for poor; Coon Skins, 5@10c each for small and 10@30c for large; Coyote Skins, 10@25c for small and 25@80c apiece for large.

FRESH MEATS—Cattle from Oregon and Nevada are arriving in good condition. Stockmen from Utah are said to be looking to this market as an outlet for their cattle and sheep. A sale is reported this week to a local butcher of a large band of Utah sheep, which are not to be delivered until later in the year. Hogs are coming to hand freely for the time of year. Supplies of Beef continue fair and of good quality. Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 6@6½c; second quality, 5½c; third quality, 4½@5c ₩ lb. Veal—Large, 5@6c; small, 7@9c ₩ lb. Mutton—Quotable at 5½@6½c ₩ lb. Lamb—Spring, 7@8c ₩ lb. Pork—Live Hogs on foot, grain fed, 4¼@4¾c; stock, 3½@4c; dressed Hogs, 7@7½c ₩ lb.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26, 1887.

BAGS—Wheat Bags are in active demand both for present and future delivery. In the week past, sales are reported of over 1,500,000 for California, Oregon and Washington Territory at prices ranging from 7@7½c, for immediate delivery, and within the last month sales of over 6,000,000 for June delivery next year at from 5¾ to 6c. An offer of 6c for a parcel of 200,000 for delivery in June, 1888, is on the market, with no takers, and offers of 7¼@7¾c for immediate delivery have also been declined. Holders seem confident of the strength of their situation, and are looking for higher prices for both present and future deliveries, claiming that the Calcutta market, owing to the advance in raw material and silver, together with the greatly reduced out-put of the mills and large increase in local requirements, justify the expectation that in the near future Bags will be worth something like their value of two or three years since, when 8 or 9 cents was considered cheap.

BREAD—The California Biscuit Company's price list for some of the principal varieties in cases containing 25, 50 and 80 lbs each, is as follows:

Alphabet, per lb	12c	Milk, Fancy, per lb	9c
Assorted	10	Monitors	8
Assorted Ex	12	Nic Nacs	11
Bananas	12	Novelties	12
Boston	8	Numerals	12
Butter	7	Oatmeal	10
Charms	12	Overland	9
Cocoanut Cakes	14	Oysters	7
Cocoanut Taffy C's	14	Palace Mixed	14
Congress	20	Pearl	7
Cracknell	20	Picnic	6
Cracker Meal	7	Picnic Ex	7
Cream	14	Pretzels	10
Egg Jumbles	14	Saloon Pilot	5
Excelsiors	12	Santa Clara	5
Fruits	10	Seed Cakes	9
Galetta	7	Soda	5
Ginger Cakes	9	Soda Extra	6
Ginger Nuts	11	Spice Jumbles	12
Graham	8	Sugar	8
Honey C's Frosted	14	Vanilla Bars	14
Jenny Lind	9	Wafers	7
La Grande	9	Water	8
Lemon	9	Wines	10
Lunch	9	Ship Bread	3
Medallions	12	Pilot Bread	3½
Milk	8	Pilot Bread Ex	4

When net weights are given, the following rates are charged for packages: Cases containing about 80 lbs, 50c; cases, 45 or 20 lbs, 25c; tins containing 40 lbs, 45c, or 20 lbs, 35c. A new medley biscuit, represented by 30 varieties of birds, fish, animals, etc., is quoted at 15c; Animal and Nation Biscuit, 12c and 10c respectively; Daisy Biscuit for invalids, 18c for plain and 20c for iced; Charcoal Biscuit for dyspeptics, 24c.

BROOMS—Spiral Brace, $3 50 for No. 1, $3 25 for No. 2, and $3 for No. 3 and Ladies' Delight; Patent Brass Cap (Eastern Brush), $4 75, $4 50 and $4 25 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Patent Tin Lock, $4, $3 75 and $3 50 for the three numbers; Mill and Stable, ash handles, $4 50 and $4 for the two numbers; Ship, $3, galvanized bands, 50c per dozen extra; Wisp and Toy Brooms, $2@2 25.

CANDLES—Eastern brands are quoted as follows: Acme Stearic Acid, 11c; Star, 10c; Adamantine, 8½c; Taper, 7c; Gross & Co.'s Adamantine, 14 oz., 12½c; Harkness' Patent Wax, 14c; Cornwall & Bros.' Adamantine, 12c for 14 oz. and 10½@11c for 12 oz.; Grant's Philadelphia made, 12½c; Merriam & Morgan's Paraffine Wax, 16c; Werk's Stearic Acid, 17½@17¾c for 16 oz. and 15¾c for 14 oz.; Sperm, 25@28c.

CANNED GOODS — Oysters, $1 10@1 45 for 1 lb tins and $2@4 for 2 lb tins; Clams, $1 35@2 70; Lobsters, $2 70@2 90; Chickens and Turkeys, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $1@1 50; Green Corn, $1 10@1 75 ₩ dozen.

CHICORY—California, 6@6½c; German, 6½ to 7c.

CIGARS—Jobbing rates for California made are as follows: Seed, $16@40; Seed and Havana, $40@75; Clear Havana, $60@125 ₩ M.

COAL—Foreign steam, $7 12½@7 62½; Cumberland, $9@10; Lehigh, $14@20; Puget Sound, $5 50@6 50.

COFFEE—Central American grades are quiet at 19@20½c; Java, 21@23c.

CORDAGE—Since August 23d prices have been as follows: Sisal, 1¼ inch and upwards, 12c; 12 thread, 12½c; 6 and 9 thread, 13c; Bale Rope, 12c; Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, 11½@12c; Twine for Hop and for Grape Vines, 13c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 13c; Manila, 1¼ in. and upward, and Bale Rope, 12½c; 12 thread, 13c; 6 and 9 thread, 13½c; Cables and Sand Pump Lines for Well-boring, 13½c; Twine for Paper, 13½c; Twine for Hops, 12½c; all other kinds, 12@16½c. Discount ½c ₩ lb on invoices of 10,000 lbs. Terms, sixty days, or 1½ per cent. off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

DESICCATED COCOANUT—Schepp's (Eastern) is quoted as follows: 1-lb papers (in cake boxes, 15 lbs), 30c; 1-lb papers (in bread boxes, 30 lbs), 30c; 1-lb tin canisters (in wood case, 30 lbs), 31½c, 1-lb pails (in wood case, 30 lbs), 32½c ₩ lb. Pioneer (California) is quoted at 25c ₩ lb in tins, and 22c in papers.

DRUGS—We quote: Bi-Carb Soda, 3½@3¾c; Caustic Soda, 3¼@4½c; Sal Soda, $1 for Pacific and $1 10 for English; Soda Ash, $1 55@1 75; California Crystals, 33@34c for refined and 34@35c ₩ lb for powdered.

FISH—Columbia River Canned Salmon, $1 65; Alaska, do, $1 47½@1 50. Supplies from the Alaska canners are now coming to hand, and are being appreciated as never before. The total pack from that source will find ready sale at remunerative prices.

LEATHER—Sole, 27@30c for good heavy, 23@25c for good medium, and 20@22c ₩ lb for good light; Buff, 15c ₩ foot; Side, 14@15c ₩ foot; Calf Sides, 45@60c ₩ lb; Kip Skins, $40@55 ₩ dozen; Harness Leather, 28@32c ₩ lb for heavy and 26@29c for No. 2.

LUMBER—The Redwood Manufacturers' Association adopted a new price list on the 6th of April, 1887. This is known as the cargo price list of Redwood Lumber for delivery at San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, Berkeley, Benicia, Vallejo, Port Costa and Martinez. For delivery at southern coast ports of California the rates are $2 higher. A credit of 60 days, with 1 per cent. per month off for cash, and not less than 1 per cent. per month on bills where payment is extended beyond the 60 days. Merchantable rough Redwood is quoted at $16@17 ₩ M feet; refuse do, $12@13; Pickets, $11 for rough square-end, $13 for pointed, and $18 for fancy; merchantable ½-inch surfaced, board measure, $36; battens, $32; siding, $32, siding under 12 feet, $30; rustic, 1x10 or 1x8, 12 feet and over, $30; No. 2 do, $26; merchantable surfaced and rough clear 1x8 and up, $29; do 1x6 to 2x6, $28; refuse do, $22@23; merchantable tongued and grooved, 12 feet and over, $28@29; refuse do, $22@23; shorter lengths, $17@21; merchantable tongued, grooved and beaded, 12 feet long and over, $26, $28, $29; refuse do, $20, $22 and $23; shorter lengths, $20@16 ₩ M feet.

MATCHES—Common Block descriptions are steady at 32½c.

MALT LIQUORS—Tennent's Ale, $3 75@4; Tennent's Stout, $3@3 75; Guinness' Stout, $3 75@4; Falk's Milwaukee Beer, $16 ₩ cask for qts and $17 for pints; Conrad Seipp Brewing Company's Chicago Salvator, $18 50 per 6 dozen quarts, and $18 per 10 dozen pints.

METALS — Pig Iron $22 50@26 50 to arrive and $22 50@25 for spot lots.

NAILS—Card price, $2 90, or 3 per cent. off for cash; carload lots, $2 85 ₩ keg, 3 per cent. off for cash.

PAINTS—Pacific Rubber mixed, all house colors, $1 40@2 90; wagon colors, $2 50@3 40.

QUICKSILVER — London price, £7 5s; price in this market, $38.

RICE—Mixed China, $4 05@4 10; No. 1 China, new crop, $5 40@5 50 per two mats; Hawaiian, 4¼@4½c.

RUBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7@19c for ½ inch, 7@23c for ¾ inch, 16@31c for 1 inch, 20@39c for 1¼ inch, 24@47c for 1½ inch, 32@62½c for 2 inch, and 40c@$1 for 2 inch; Suction Hose, 37@50c for 1 inch, 56@82½c for 1½ inch, and 75c@$1 50 for 2 inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 80c@$1 25. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—Liverpool is quoted at $22 50 for Ashton, Higgins and Holmes Factory, and $12 50 for other brands.

SOAP—Pale and Chemical Olive, 4½@6c; fancy kinds, 7@8c; Castile, 7@7½c for brown and 12@13c for white.

SPICES—Sago and Tapioca, 5¼c; Citron, 25c; Ginger, 13@14½c.

SPIRITS—Eastern and California Pure are in fair demand at old prices.

STARCH—Duryea's 6¼@8¼c; Ottumwa, 5c to 5½c; Niagara, 5¼@6c.

SUGAR—Both refineries are selling in 25-bbl lots to-day as follows:

	American. July 25th.	California. July 23d.
Extra Fine Cube	6⅞c	
Circle A Patent Cube		6¼c
Circle A Crushed	6½	6¼
Fine Crushed	6½	6¼
Powdered	6½	
Extra Powdered		6¼
Extra Fine Powdered	6¼	
Dry Granulated	6¼	5⅞
XX Dry Granulated	6¼	
Confectioners' (A)	6¼	5¾
El Dorado C	6	
Extra C	5⅞	5⅝
Golden C	5⅝	5⅜

Half-barrels and 100-lb boxes, ¼c, and for other boxes ½c more for all kinds.

SYRUP—Local product in bbls is quoted at 20c to 25c; Hawaiian Molasses, 15@18c.

TEA—Japan—Common, 18@20c; good, 25c to 30c; superior, 35c; extra fine, 50@60c; Gunpowder and Imperial—Common, 30c; superior, 37½@50c; extra fine, 67@70c; Congou and Souchong—Common, 20c; superior, 37½@45c; extra fine, 50@75c; Pouchong—Canton, ¼-lb papers, 15@25c; Foochow—Oolong, 35@45c in papers; Comet do, 55c; Formosa, 25@35c; fine do, 40@55c; finest do, 65@70c ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—P. Lorillard & Co.'s Plug, 34@46c; Liggett & Meyers, 31@42c; Buchanan & Lyall, 43c @60c; Drummond Tobacco Co., 37@63c; J. B. Pace Tobacco Co., 50@78c; outside brands of Plug, 44@65c.

WHALEBONE—The New York quotation for Arctic is $3 40. The first of this season's catch to hand.

WHISKY—We quote: High-proof, $1 30 to $1 50, and low-proof, $1 75@2 50; various brands of Bourbon, $2 25@5 50 ₩ gallon, according to age.

WINE—French Claret, $62@66 ₩ cask; Champagne, $16@32 ₩ basket; California bulk descriptions are quoted as follows: Angelica, $1 05 @1 25; Claret, 50@75c; Port, $1@3 50; Sherry, $1 15@1 25; White, 45c@$1 50 ₩ gal.

WOODENWARE — The Pacific Woodenware and Cooperage Company's price list quotes 3 hoop Painted Pails at $3; varnished do, black hoop, $3 25; varnished do, galvanized hoop, $3 75; white do, galvanized hoop, $3 75@5, and brass bound do, $7 50@9 per dozen.

YEAST POWDER—Standard brands of full weight cans are $4 50 ₩ dozen.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26, 1887.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	6	L. Washington	55c
Mexican	3 60@3 65	Occidental	2 00
G. & C.	3 70@3 75	Andes	1 05
B & B	4 75@4 80	Scorpion	50c
C.C. Virginia	16@16¼	Benton	2 30
Savage	6¾@6⅞	Iowa	60c
Choliar	4½@4 55	Baltimore	75c
Potosi	4½@4 55	Atlantic	40c
H. & N	3 80@3 85	Eureka	7½
Point	6½@6¾	Navajo	75c
Jacket	3 99	Mt. Diablo	4
Belcher	5¼@5¾	Belle Isle	60c
S. Nev	3 30	N. B. Isle	8
Utah	1 10	Queen	4 15
Bullion	1 00@1 05	F. Treasure	2 10
Exchequer	1 20	Podie	1 20
Overman	1 20@1 25	Bulwer	85c
Alta	1 90	Mono	1 25
Caledonia	35c	Peerless	1 15
Justice	65c	Peer	70c
Union	3 70@3 75	Weldon	75c
S. Hill	35c	Locomotive	25c
Challenge	1 75		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Ophir	6@6⅛	S. Hill	30c
Mexican	3 65	Challenge	1 75@1 85
G. & C.	3 70@3 75	Occidental	2
B. & B.	4 80@4 85	Lady Wash	55c
Con. Va.	16¼	Andes	95c@1
Savage	7@6⅞	Benton	2 35
Choliar	4 45	Iowa	40c
Potosi	4 50@4 45	Baltimore	75c
H. & N	3 75@3 80	Atlantic	35c
Point	6¼@6⅜	B. Isle	55c
Jacket	3 65	N. B. Isle	8
Imperial	30c	Queen	4 00@4 05
Alpha	2 55@2 60	Argen a	20c
S. Nevada	3 25	F. Treasure	2 10
Belcher	5¼	Mono	1 35
Utah	1 10	Peer	70c
Bullion	1@1 05	Peerless	1 20
Exchequer	1 15@1 10	Weldon	75c
Seg. B	1 80	Crocker	80c
Overman	1 20	Locomotive	25c
Union	2 65@2 75	Justice	65c
Alta	1 85	Bulwer	85c
Caledonia	35c		

A Calabrian Divorce.

Probably for the first time in the history of the Italian colony of Providence, R. I., an old Calabrian custom was carried out last evening with all the solemnity with which the peasantry of that section of Italy attach to the customs of their forefathers.

Just between Manton and Dyerville lives Giusseppe Carotta, 27 years of age, a laborer, who has been in this country about five years. Just previous to his departure from Italy, Carotta married a young girl named Annunziata Purpera, whom he had known since childhood. During their residence in this country Carotta and his wife lived happily together until about one month ago, when the husband began to suspect that his wife was not true to her marriage vows. He kept a close watch, and finally his suspicions were verified beyond a doubt. Instead of seeking the man who had dishonored him with a razor or knife, Carotta formally notified the relatives of his wife—they having followed her to this country—of the circumstances, and invited them to a family council.

The council took place last evening at Carotta's residence, and there were present his two brothers and one cousin, his wife's father and mother and her two brothers, besides two intimate friends of the family to act as arbitrators. When all were assembled the wife was summoned and questioned by her father upon the statements made by her husband. She began to cry, and confessed that her conduct had not been that of a true and loving wife, but denied having committed any criminal act. The husband in the meantime said nothing, and the rest of the persons present were equally silent. After the wife had told her story she retired, and the husband and his brothers formally requested the father to take back his daughter, as, by her own confession, she was not worthy longer to remain with her husband. The decision being sustained by the arbitrators, the unhappy father made no objections, and a few minutes later the once-happy wife left her husband's house, accompanied by her relatives, with whom she will henceforth live.

This custom, though very common in the south of Italy, is rarely practiced abroad, yet none of the Calabrian peasants would think of contesting the legality of such a family council and divorce proceedings, provided there was evidence of wrong-doing upon the part of a wife.—*Exchange.*

THE USES OF LEMONS.—Lemons are one of the most useful fruits in our domestic economy. Lemonade is not only a luxury, but exceedingly wholesome. It is a good temperance drink. The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache. If the hands be stained, there is nothing that will remove the stain better than a lemon or a lemon and salt. After the juice has been squeezed from the lemon the refuse can be used for that purpose. Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to remove coughs and sore throat. It must be very acid, as well as sweet. Lemon juice is also a very good remedy for rheumatism and the so-called biliousness of spring. In the latter case the juice should be taken before breakfast.

JUST THE REVERSE.—She (witnessing the play of "Ten Nights in a Barroom") —How dreadfully awful it is. Don't you think so, Jack?" Jack—"It isn't half as bad as ten barrooms in a night."—*Washington Critic.*

Unequaled.

For the relief and cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, the value of Ayer's Cathartic Pills cannot be overestimated. This remedy is also unrivaled in curing Rheumatic and Neuralgic affections.

For keeping the Stomach, Bowels, and Liver in good working order, I have never found any medicine equal to Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always use this remedy when occasion requires.—Randolph Morse, Lynchburg, Va.

About five years since, my son became a cripple from Rheumatism. His joints and limbs were drawn out of shape by the excruciating pain, and his general health was very much impaired. Medicines did not reach his case until he commenced taking Ayer's Pills. He is now as free from the complaint as if he had never had it, and his distorted limbs have recovered their shape and pliancy. — William White, Lebanon, Pa.

After suffering, for months, from disorders of the Stomach and Liver, I took Ayer's Pills. Three boxes cured me. — A. J. Pickthall, Machias, Me.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

FRUIT!

CHRIS. EHMANN,

Nos. 1028 and 1030 J STREET,

RECEIVES DAILY CONSIGNMENTS OF Choice Fruits, Berries, Etc.,

As soon as they appear in the market. Apples, Peaches, Apricots, Strawberries, etc. The best place to buy GROCERIES. Prices always the lowest.

National Grocery,

Southwest Corner Eleventh and J streets.

Send for PRICE LIST. 1p-1m

CURTIS BROS. & CO.

(Successors to D. DeBERNARDI & CO.),

Dealers and Shippers of all kinds of

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FISH,

—AND—

California Produce

Careful attention given to the Selection and Packing of Choice Fruits and Vegetables for Distant Markets.

Nos. 308 and 310 K st., Sacramento, Cal. 1ptf

CALIFORNIA MARKET,

No. 712 K street.

Garzoli & Genis,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Butter, Domestic and Imported Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Fish, Fruit and General Produce. Orders delivered to any part of the city. Telephone No. 288. 1m

S. GERSON & CO.,

220 J Street,

SACRAMENTO..........CAL.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, etc. Orders for Produce will receive prompt attention.
Consignments solicited. tf

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

DEALERS,

SACRAMENTO..........[1p]..........CAL.

W. H. WOOD & CO.

(Successors to LYON & CURTIS),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit.

Potatoes, Beans, Butter,

Honey, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Etc.

Nos. 117 to 125 J st..........[tf]..........Sacramento.

EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY

GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,

(Successors to GREGORY & CO.),

Nos. 126 and 128 J street, Sacramento,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. tf

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

(PACIFIC SYSTEM).

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE —AT— SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE (for)	FROM JUNE 25, 1887.	ARRIVE (from)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	Deming, El Paso and East	2:30 P.
9:50 P.	Coles and Portland, via Chico	4:10 A.
¶*6:05 A.	Coles via Chico	4:25 P.
6:50 P.	Knights	6:50 A.
5:00 P.	Los Angeles and Mojave	9:09 A.
7:20 P.	Ogden and East Express	7:00 A.
7:20 P.	" " Emign't	7:00 A.
2:50 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	10:10 A.
10:30 A.	Redding, via Davis	3:45 P.
4:20 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	9:40 P.
6:00 A.	" " "	8:00 P.
7:20 A.	" " "	6:50 P.
2:45 P.	" " "	11:25 A.
11:30 A.	" " " Livermore	2:35 P.
*10:00 A.	" " " steamer	§6:00 A.
11:30 A.	San Jose	2:35 P.
11:30 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:35 P.
5:00 P.	" "	9:60 A.
11:50 A.	Truckee and Reno	2:10 P.
7:20 A.	Vallejo	11:25 A.
2:45 P.	"	6:50 P.
	S. & P. R. R.	
*8:00 A.	Folsom & Shingle Springs	*1:50 P.
*5:10 P.	Folsom	*6:50 A.

A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.
§ Mondays excepted.
¶ Freight and Accommodation Trains.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. A. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ORGANIZE AN EXCURSION TO THE EAST

On the 27th of AUGUST. For full particulars address JOHN TALBOT, Agent.

Also, Agent Inman Steamship Co. Office, 205 J street, Sacramento. Postoffice Box 288. Inclose stamp for answer. tf

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF STREET WORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IT IS the intention of the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento to have the intersection of Fifth and M streets improved by grading and graveling to the official grade, constructing paved gutters, redwood curbing, granite crosswalks, brick catch-basins with castiron gratings and putting in sewer pipes, connecting them with the sewer main; also, Oregon pine plank aprons to crosswalks. Said improvements to be made in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Trustees on the 5th day of JULY, 1887, to which all parties interested are referred for further particulars.
au26-5t JOHN RYAN, Street Commissioner.

ORDINANCE No. 18.

Notice to Holders of Coupons of the City of Sacramento.

HOLDERS OF ABOVE MENTIONED COUPONS are hereby notified that the Board of Trustees of the city of Sacramento, State of California, on the first day of August, 1887, adopted the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the City Treasurer be instructed to give notice by publication for three weeks, in two daily newspapers published in Sacramento and one in San Francisco, that there is money in the Sinking and Interest Fund to pay all the coupons that matured prior to January 1, 1878, of the bonds of the city of Sacramento, issued under the Acts of 1858 and 1864, and that if the holders of said coupons do not present them for payment before the first day of September next the money in the Sinking and Interest Fund will be applicable to the payment of coupons that matured January 1, 1878."
W. E. GERBER,
au8-3w Treasurer of the city of Sacramento.

FOR SALE, 300 HEAD

—OF—

Spanish Merino Rams,

At WHITNEY'S RANCH, near Rocklin, Placer County, Cal. Aged, from one year old up, at

Reduced Prices!

Address JOHN T. WHITNEY, Rocklin, Placer County, Cal. au11-1p1m*

Spanish Merino Rams FOR SALE!

A very choice lot at reduced prices. Any person wishing Bucks, it will be to their interest to call or write to

J. H. GLIDE, Sacramento, Cal.

1p1m

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

1p1m

ICE CREAM!

A. WALTER MAKES THE BEST ICE CREAM in the city. It is made out of PURE CREAM, and not Corn Starch. Country orders promptly filled. His Candies have a wide reputation.

Saloon and Factory: 824 J street. 1p

J. HYMAN, JR. & BRO.,

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, No. 506 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, have always on hand a choice variety of Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc.

BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK

—OF—

D. O. Mills & Co.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

DIRECTORS:

EDGAR MILLS..........President
S. PRENTISS SMITH..........Vice-President
FRANK MILLER..........Cashier
CHAS. F. DILLMAN..........Assistant Cashier
D. O. MILLS. 4p-tf

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK.

Does a General Banking Business.

Draws Exchange on all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICERS:

President..........N. D. RIDEOUT
Vice-President..........FREDERICK COX
Cashier..........A. ABBOTT

DIRECTORS:

C. W. CLARK, GEO. C. PERKINS,
JOSEPH STEFFENS, J. R. WATSON,
N. D. RIDEOUT, FREDERICK COX,
A. ABBOTT. tf

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK!

Office—No. 400 J street, Sacramento.

Capital Stock Paid Up.....$225,237 00

Term and ordinary deposits received. Dividends Paid Semi-Annually.

Money Loaned on Real Estate Only.
WM. BECKMAN, President.
WM. F. HUNTOON, Secretary. 6m

SACRAMENTO BANK,

THE OLDEST SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY,

Corner J and Fifth streets, Sacramento.

GUARANTEED CAPITAL, $500,000. PAID up Capital, $200,000. Loans on Real Estate, January 1, 1887, $2,124,606. Term and Ordinary Deposits, January 1, 1887, $2,061,025. Term and Ordinary Deposits received, and Dividends paid in January and July. Money Loaned upon Real Estate only. This Bank does exclusively a Savings Bank business. Information furnished on application to W. P. COLEMAN, President.
ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier. tf

THE CROCKER-WOOLWORTH

National Bank of San Francisco,

322 PINE STREET.

Paid-up Capital..........$1,000,000
(Successor to Crocker, Woolworth & Co.)

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. CROCKER, | E. H. MILLER, JR.,
R. C. WOOLWORTH..........President
W. E. BROWN..........Vice-President
WM. H. CROCKER..........[d6-4p1m]..........Cashier

SALOONS, ETC.

FIFTH AVENUE SALOON,

1015 Fifth street, bet. J and K.

PHILADELPHIA LAGER BEER ON draught, Five Cents per Glass. Also, fine WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, etc.
4p1m E. DIETERLE, Proprietor.

C. SCHAEFER & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Pure Old California and Imported Wines, Liquors, Ale, Porter, LAGER BEER, Etc.

Cellar and Sample-rooms, 415 J st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento, Cal.

ROOMS FOR CLUBS AND PRIVATE PARties always to be had. All goods are of the best quality, and will be sold in quantities to suit at the cheapest price, and delivered without extra cost anywhere in the city. Orders from the country will find prompt attention. 4p-1m

CAPITAL BREWERY

Corner Twelfth and I Streets.

CALL FOR AND TRY THE

"WIENER" LAGER BEER,

Manufactured at the CAPITAL BREWERY. Equaled by no other. Made here and superior to the Eastern.

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

Private families supplied. Beer delivered to any part of the city. au5-4p1m

SIERRA

LAGER BEER!

Our Latest and Finest Production.

BOCA BREWING CO.,

On Draught at Wissemann's Saloon,

1020 Fourth street, bet. J and K,

SACRAMENTO.

1m GEORGE WISSEMANN Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Friend & Terry

LUMBER

COMPANY.

Main Yard and Office: No. 1310 Second street,
Branch Yard: Corner Twelfth and J streets. 4p

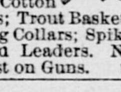
SACRAMENTO PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, Windows, Blinds, Moldings, Finish Doors and Window Frames, Brackets and Turning Stair Work a Specialty.

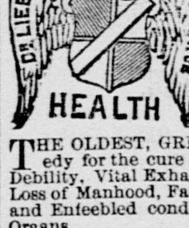
Corner Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.
4p1m

HENRY ECKHARDT,



GUNSMITH, IMPORTER AND Dealer in Spliced Bamboo Fly Rods; Salmon, Trout and Bass Flies and Fish Hooks; Waterproof Silk, Twisted and Braided Silk, Cotton and Linen Lines; Bait Boxes; Trout Baskets and Reels; Chain and Velvet Dog Collars; Spike and Choke Collars; Dog Slips and Leaders. No. 523 K street. Send for Price List on Guns. tf4p



DR. LIEBIG'S

WONDERFUL

GERMAN

INVIGORATOR.

THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMedy for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory and Relaxed and Enfeebled condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotency, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all Unnatural Loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system, and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The Doctor will agree to forfeit **$1,000** for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperæsthesia, which requires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR, No. 2, with our peculiar special treatment, is the only cure for PROSTATORRHEA. By it MANHOOD is restored and the hand of time moved back from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles, $10. Sent to any address, covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co treat successfully by Homœopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASE, without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

Qualified and Responsible.—DR. LIEBIG & CO. from EUROPE are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

If pimples appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the complication with Seminal Weakness, discovered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, known as **Prostatorrhœa.** DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR, No. 2, is the only known remedy for the above complication, **Prostatorrhœa.**

Most powerful electric belts free to patients.

TO PROVE THE WONDERFUL POWER OF THE INVIGORATOR, A $2 BOTTLE GIVEN OR SENT FREE. Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY,

400 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

Private Entrance, 405 Mason street, four blocks up Geary from Kearny. Main entrance through Dispensary Drug Store. d8-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

—IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF—

HARDWARE!

IRON, STEEL, COAL, POWDER,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES,

BARBED WIRE, CORDAGE, BELTING, Etc.

4p

Pacific Wheel & Carriage Works,

J. F. HILL, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of FINE CARRIAGES AND WAGONS. Also, WHEELS, GEAR, BODIES, etc. Importer and Dealer in CARRIAGE AND WAGON MATERIAL. Office and Factories: 1301 to 1323 J STREET. Repository: 1012 and 1014 SECOND STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The improved "NOYES" ROAD CART. The Easiest Cart for Road or Track. my14-

SACRAMENTO LUMBER CO.,

Dealers in LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS & BLINDS

Main Office: Second street, between L and M. | [4p-1m] | Yard: Front and R streets, Sacramento.

GO TO J. B. WHITE,

No. 722 K STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH, SACRAMENTO,

—AND BUY YOUR—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

HE ALLOWS NO ONE TO UNDERSELL HIM. [4ptf] SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

DIRECTORY

—OF—

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	OFFICE HOURS.	RESIDENCE.	TELEPHONE
Atkinson, F. L.	627 J	10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4, 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.	627 J	
Baldwin, W. H.	N. E. cor. 2d and K	10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	NE cor 2d & K	
†Briggs, W. A.	212 I	10:30 A. M. to 12 M., 1 to 2, 7 to 8 P. M.	1304 I	67 and 286
‡Briggs, Wm. Ellery	Oculist, 429½ J	9:30 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 P. M.	1304 I	81
Brune, A. E.	8th and J	10:30 A. M. to 1, 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	8th and J	287
†Cluness, W. R.	2d and K	9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M.	805 H	
*Gardner, M.	426½ J	8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3, 7 to 8 P. M.	M'trop'n b'dg	
*Huntington, T. W.	426½ J	1 M. to 3 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M.	515 13th st.	13,91 and 108
Laine, J. R.	913 K	9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	913 K	
*Magill, Mary J.	712½ J	10 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4, 6:30 to 7:30 P. M.	712½ J	159
Oatman, I. E.	627 J	9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 3, 7 to 8 P. M.	1027 G	
*Parkinson, J. H.	429½ J	9 to 11 A. M., 2:30 to 4:30, 7 to 8 P. M.	1030 I	81 and 162
†Simmons, G. L.	212 J	9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	N and 10th	67 and 128
†Simmons, Junior	212 J	11 A. M. to 12 M., 4 to 5, 7 to 8 P. M.	N and 10th	67 and 128
‡Snider, T. A.	S. E. cor. 2d and K	9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 4 P. M.	913 M	
Tyrrell, G. G.	N. W. cor. 5th and J	12 M. to 1, 2 to 4, 6:30 to 8 P. M.	617 N	
Voeller, H.	521 J	9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4, 7 to 8 P. M.	521 J	
White, G. A.	County Hospital		Co. Hospital	55 (5)

*No evening hours Sundays. †No afternoon hours Sundays. ‡No evening hours.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

DIXON, G. M., M. D.	Office, 403 J st.	Hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3, and 7 to 8 P. M.	Res 728 9th
GOSS, CARRIE A., M. D.	Office, 7th and I	Hours: 8 to 9 A. M., 12 to 3, and 7 to 8 P. M.	
PINKHAM, CHAS. E., M. E.	Office, 818 8th st.	Hours: 9 A. M., 1 to 3, and 6 to 7:30 P. M.	

DR. Salfield's

REJUVENATOR.

This Great Strengthening Remedy and Nerve Tonic

Cures with unfailing certainty Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Prostatorrhœa, Hyperæsthesia (over-sensitiveness of the parts), Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Impurities of the Blood and diseases of the Skin.

It permanently stops all unnatural weakening drains upon the system, however they occur, preventing involuntary seminal losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, or while at stool, etc., so destructive to mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, restoring Exhausted Vitality, Sexual Decline and **Loss of Manhood, however complicated the case may be.**

A thorough as well as a permanent cure and complete restoration to perfect health, Strength and Vigor of Manhood **is absolutely guaranteed** by this justly celebrated and reliable Great Remedy. Price, $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., to any address, secure from observation and strictly private, by

Dr. C. D. SALFIELD, 216 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Trial Bottle Free! Sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter stating his symptons and age.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or at office, FREE. d&wly

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO,

CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS.

BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.

Free Omnibus to and from the Cars.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET,

THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Postoffice, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. **Meals, 25 cents.** First-class in all its appointments. Free Coach to and from the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor.

PACIFIC HOTEL,

Corner K and Fifth streets, Sacramento.

CENTRALLY LOCATED AND CONVENIENT to all places of amusement. The best family hotel in the city. The Table always supplied with the best the market affords. Street Cars from the Depot pass the door every five minutes. Meals, 25 cents. C. F. SINGLETON, Proprietor.

THE SADDLE ROCK

RESTAURANT AND OYSTER HOUSE

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN EVERY RESPECT. Ladies' Dining-room separate. Open day and night. BUCKMANN & CARRAGHER, Proprietors, 1019 Second Street, between J and K, Sacramento.

STATE HOUSE,

Corner Tenth and K sts., Sacramento.

MEALS, 25 CENTS. BEST FAMILY HOTEL on the Coast for the money. The Saloon is now owned and run in connection with the house. Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars always in stock. [1m] B. B. BROWN, Proprietor.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner Seventh and K streets.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.

tf W. O. BOWERS, Proprietor.

ST. DAVID'S,

715 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco.

A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL, CONtaining 200 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better beds in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water baths free. Price of rooms: Per night, 50 and 75 cents per week, from $2 upwards. Open all night. R. HUGHES, Proprietor. At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars for Third and Howard. jy2-TuThSt

UNDERTAKERS.

REEVES & LONG,

UNDERTAKERS,

$99 J st., bet. Sixth and Seventh (north side).

WE KEEP ON HAND A COMplete Stock of Coffins and Caskets. Also, Shrouds of every description. Orders from city or country will receive prompt attention, day or night. EMBALMING done in the best manner, at reasonable rates. tf

FRITZ & MILLER,

UNDERTAKERS.

OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of Undertakers' Goods constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to, day or night, at reasonable rates. Telephone 186. 4p

J. FRANK CLARK,

COUNTY CORONER & UNDERTAKER,

No. 1027 Fourth st., bet. J and K.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE MOST COMPLETE Stock of UNDERTAKING GOODS on the coast. Country orders, day or night, will receive prompt attention. TELEPHONE NUMBER, 134. GEO. H. CLARK, Funeral Director. 4p-tf

W. J. KAVANAUGH,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 513 J st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases, Coffins and Shrouds furnished. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice, and at the lowest rates. Office open day and night. 4p-tf

FRANK WICKWIRE,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Saddles, Harness, Blankets,

ROBES, WHIPS, ETC.

317 K street, Sacramento, Cal. tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

PAUL GRAF,

1118 J STREET, BET. ELEVENTH AND Twelfth, Sacramento, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Saddles, Harness, Robes, Spurs, Collars, Whips, Currycombs, Brushes, etc. Repairing neatly done. 1m

DR. G. B. CLOW

HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE TO NO. 1427 Eighth street. 1m

WILLIAM BOYNE'S

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS HAVE been removed to Tenth street, between O and P. Take the Blue Car. 1m

DR. MARY J. MAGILL

HAS REMOVED FROM 627 J STREET TO 712½ J street. Telephone 159. 1m

CAPITAL IRON WORKS,

904 K STREET, SACRAMENTO. STEAM Engines and Boilers, from four to forty horse-power now in stock. Pumping Engines for Irrigation and Water Supply constantly on hand. Deep-well Pumps Horse-powers and Windmills manufactured as a regular line. M. R. ROSE. 4p

H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOL.

ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. 4p1m

C. H. KREBS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, Oils, Glass, Varnish, Brushes, Lamps, Wall Paper, Picture Moldings, Painters' and Artists' Materials, etc. Also, make a specialty of Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging, House and Sign Painting, Glazing and Gilding. No. 626 J street, Sacramento. 4p

F. FOSTER. J. O. FUNSTON.

1856. F. FOSTER & CO., 1887.

BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER-RULERS AND Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 319 J street between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. 4p

JNO. EITEL,

ASSAYER AND CHEMIST, NO. 317 J ST. Analysis and assays made of Gold, Silver and all the useful minerals containing metals or possessing commercial value. Also, water tested as to its purity and medicinal value. Amalgams retorted, smelted and bullion assays made. Gold purchased at assay value. Blowpipe and assay instructions given. tf

S. CARLE. E. J. CROLY.

CARLE & CROLY,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREpared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second street, between K and L. Postoffice Box No. 410, Sacramento. 4p-tf

GUTENBERGER & CO.,

SACRAMENTO FOUNDRY, FRONT STREET, corner N. Steam Engines, all kinds of Mining, Ship and Agricultural Machinery, House Castings, Iron Railings and Ornamental Work, Horse Powers and the best Ground Roller tf

DENTISTRY.

C. T. MILLIKIN,

DENTIST, 1008 EIGHTH ST., BET. J AND K,

Over Dr. W. H. Hughson's office. tf

W. WOOD,

DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast corner Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. tf

I. G. SHAW,

DENTIST, CORNER TENTH AND J STREETS.

Over Tuft's Drug Store. 1m

REMOVED.

DR. H. H. PIERSON, DENTIST, has moved from 415 J street, to his NEW DENTAL PARLORS, 511 J STREET. 1m

F. F. TEBBETS,

DENTIST, 914 SIXTH STREET, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

CLINTON L. WHITE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOUTHWEST CORner Fifth and J streets, Rooms 10 and 11, Sutter Building, Sacramento, Cal. tf

S. C. DENSON. W. H. BEATTY. C. H. OATMAN.

BEATTY, DENSON & OATMAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW Offices: Metropolitan Block, over Metropolitan Theater, 425 K street, Sacramento, Cal. tf

A. L. HART,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, SOUTHwest corner of Fifth and J streets. Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building. tf

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.

1016, 1018, 1020, FIFTH STREET, SACRAmento, NEUBOURG & LAGES, Proprietors. Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals. Would call special attention to our Kiln-dried Cornmeal, Oatmeal, etc. Also, dealers in Hops, Corks, Produce, Grain, Feed, and a general assortment of Brewers' Supplies.

Exchange sold on all Principal Cities in Europe. tf

H. H. LINNELL,

Agricultural Implements

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Removed to Nos. 211, 213, 215 J street. 4p-tf

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY..................AUGUST 27, 1887

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Publication Office, Third St., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
Is published every day of the Week, Sundays excepted. Double-sheet on Saturdays.
For one year.............$6 00
For six months.............3 50
For three months.............2 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION
Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.
Terms. One Year.............$2 00

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second-class matter

ADVERTISING RATES.
1 square (5-6 of an inch), one time.............$1 00
1 square (inside position), two times.............1 75
1 square (inside position), three times.............2 50
1 square (new every day), one dollar each time.
Local (*) notices, 25 cents per line each time; average seven words to a line.

	1 week.	2 weeks.	3 weeks.	1 month.
1sq., 1 page	$3 50	$5 00	$6 00	$7 00
1sq., 2 page	5 00	8 00	9 00	10 00
1sq., 3 page	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00
1sq., 4 page	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00

1 square in WEEKLY UNION, first time, $2; each subsequent time, $1.
No extra charge for Cuts, which must be of solid metal.

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING CO.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THE LOOM OF LIFE.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar,
Of the loom of life, and near and far
It thrills with its deep and muffled sound,
As the tireless wheels go always 'round.

Busily, ceaselessly goes the loom
In the light of day and the midnight's gloom.
The wheels are turning early and late,
And the woof is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, clack! there's a thread of love wove in!
Click, clack! and another of wrong and sin;
What a checkered thing will this life be
When we see it unrolled in eternity?

Time, with a face like mystery,
And hands as busy as hands can be,
Sits at the loom with its warp outspread,
To catch in its meshes each glancing thread.

When shall this wonderful web be done?
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one,
Or to-morrow. Who knoweth? Not you or I,
But the wheels turn on, and the shuttles fly.

Ah! sad-eyed weaver, the years are slow,
But each one is nearer the end, I know;
And some day the last thread shall be wove in:
God grant it be love instead of sin.

Are we spinners of woof for this life-web—say?
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?
It were better, then, O my friend! to spin
A beautiful thread than a thread of sin.

ELSIE'S HUSBAND.

Their ruin had been swift and sure. He reviewed it as he slowly mounted the stairs. He entered the room in which they lived as one in a dream, as if nothing in all the world was real—even as if his own misery was some dreadful nightmare, from which he must soon awaken or perish.

"Ralph, did I tell you that the coal was out?" his wife's voice greeted him; "I had to borrow this, and I'm afraid I can never pay it all back." The same refrain, only the needed articles were named with alarming variety. In the morning it was oil, without which she could not write, for her principal work must be done at night while the children slept. At noon, when he came in from his tireless street-walks in search of work, and brought her a lunch of French rolls and cold tongue, saying he had eaten his own meal at a restaurant, which was a brave falsehood, she told him the landlord had visited her for the purpose of ejecting them for the back rent, but had been quieted when he saw her few articles of furniture, and that they were good. Now, when he had at last battled his way through the stinging snow, on his long walk home, it was coal that was wanted. Coal, when the fields not a hundred miles away were black with the waste of it! When, even now, on almost every street corner, a dozen carts might be commanded for the money. Ah, yes, for the money! That was it, for the money, and he had none.

He stretched his thin hands over the oil-stove at which Elsie's tea was brewing, and he shivered. He was careful that she did not see it—that sliver of horror and cold. She did not look up. She had just begun her copying for the law firm in the East End, for which she would receive sufficient to pay their rent. The children slept. There were three of them, the eldest scarcely six years old. The man watched his wife hungrily. How swiftly her pen flow—that slender weapon which held the cold and starvation at bay! He would not interrupt her for the world. She was sheltering him and the children by her work—she, his tender little Elsie, whom he had married with a promise of such a happy life!

His tired mouth smiled—a bitter smile it was. His longing eyes watched her with a hungry look it was well she did not see.

"Yes, the coal is out, and I will go out, too, presently," he said, as if he felt himself to be what he was, metaphorically, nearly a burned-out candle. But though the words were well chosen, he was not thinking of himself. He was trying to think of something which might be turned into that coal.

After awhile he sighed, a long weary breath that only men driven to the wall in desperation ever breathe. A woman is moved to sigh as a flower is tossed by the winds; but a man rarely shows his grief in outward lamentation.

"What is the matter, dear?" Elsie asked without looking. She felt the infection of that sorrowful sound as she might have felt a cold wind over the graveyard with its perfumes of dead leaves and roses.

"Nothing," he replied, "only this strike has caught us in rather a bad fix."

"I should say it had," said Elsie. "It's a great pity you never studied something substantial (law or medicine) instead of making investments with your few dollars in so ephemeral a thing as a publishing house with a partner; something that would have kept your family above the influence of the petty ideas of a rabble of workmen ——"

"Don't, Elsie, don't speak in that way to me!" he cried as if he had received a sharp blow. She looked up then and saw him. A more wretched-looking creature she had never beheld. There was no pride of manhood in that shrinking form. He was small and thin, and a deathly pallor was in his face.

"What—what is the matter with you?" she asked.

"I have quit using tobacco!" he said, and laughed. A look of disgust swept over her face—disgust for such a paltry excuse for a highly tragical appearance.

"You look more like one intoxicated," she said, as she resumed her writing.

To her it was but the proper thing to quit the filthy habit. To him it was like taking away his food and strength; it was as blood to him, but he had quit it for the sake of the nickels it cost him, that he might continue to bring home the lunches and teas to her. She did not know this. He consoled himself with the thought that she did not know it.

"Go, please, and order the coal for morning," she said. "I believe you have nothing else to do."

"Oh, yes, I have," he thought. "I have to get the money." But he lingered and studied. His tied brain must produce some plan to get that coal.

He walked over to the bed, and turning down the cover, gazed long at the three curly-headed children. They were pretty, and rosy, and fat. How they kept so, when both their parents were growing so lean and homely, he could not tell. "It is happiness I suppose—that spirit thing, that flees with childhood and which we never overtake again in this world," he mused. One of the babies was so much like his wife may have been. He compared the faces; the one fair, fresh and hopeful; the other faded, proud, despairing; yet alike they were. Then he turned away from the bed and went into the streets. When he reached the square, the wind, full of fine, frozen points, met him; but he strode on against it, a desperate purpose in his mind. He would go quite out of his acquainted limits before resorting to his last alternative. This man now whirled about in the bleak wind, with scarcely clothes enough to keep his blood from freezing, was driven to the necessity of making a sacrifice which would leave him still thinner clad. He had laughed in the teeth of the wind—the mirth of a maniac—as if it were a great joke. He had once nourished ambition's dreams of greatness. But Homer was a beggar, and Cervantes died of hunger after he had achieved greatness.

This man had once composed a poem on snow. Did he get the proper idea or conception of the bitterness of frost when he saw it from a warm parlor, with eyes of youth fired by love and hope? Ah, he thought not. He had a dreamy kind of feeling that when he got back into that warm room, where youth, and love, and hope still idled, he would re-write that poem on snow. He could tell more about it then, and when the Printers' club gave up their strike, and his late employers resumed work and took him back with them, he would pass in that poem, covered with snows and despair, hung with glittering icicles and hunger, chilled with feathery frosts and poverty, and he felt sure it would be received with delight.

By this time he had got quite out of his home walks, and passing under a lamp on the corner of an unfrequented street, he quickly divested himself of his great warm coat as he entered the door of the broker.

"Oh! it will keep them warm, warm," he kept muttering; "Elsie and the children." He passed the coal-yard and ordered some coal sent to his number early on the morrow, and then out in the street and on through the piercing wind he struggled. His loss in the comfort of the overcoat was not regretted. When nearly home the temptation irresistibly seized him to enter a gay, warm saloon.

"She'll never know, she'll never know," he muttered, "and I'm so cold, I'm sure she would forgive if she knew all." So he crept in, a haggard being whom no one saw—even the most depraved and sodden wretch—but pitied. He straightened up after awhile when he had stood by the glowing stove, and warmed up over a friendly discussion about labor and capital, and which would direct the ruling policies. Then some one proffered him a glass of rum. Would he take it? As cold as he was he felt that he could empty the biggest glass in the saloon. He raised it with a smile in his brilliant eyes (unnaturally bright they were) and his cold lips smacked in anticipation of a taste of the rich, warm beverage. Then he remembered Elsie.

He had promised her in the days of their honeymoon that liquor should never pass his lips. He had been given to wine-drinking, and a wine-drinking partner in business had been his ruin. She had exacted the promise from him after he had gone from publisher to compositor. And now it was from compositor to beggar, and he dared not break the promise made her. Anybody but Elsie. So he set the glass down and wiped his mouth with a trembling hand. This was different from parting with the overcoat. That was necessity; this was a sacrifice for dear love's sake. But how many he had already made.

As he turned to leave the place some one said as he had handed him a paper: "Here, Swaine, tell us what you think of that," pointing out an article upon the morning's progress of the club's movement. He stopped to glance over the paper. His interest was blunted by long waiting for them to take the right movement, and so his eyes wandered on and the men about him talked. Suddenly he caught the meaning of an article which had no bearing upon the agitation, and yet it startled him into instant hope. It was an advertisement from the editor of the *Summer Magazine*, and the *Summer Magazine* had once been owned and edited by himself. This fortunate new editor wished to get up a grand midsummer copy, and so he advertised a great prize to induce lazy contributors to exert themselves in writing a certain kind of article. The competition was open to all. It would be closed in a fortnight's time. Elsie's husband at once resolved to enter the list of aspiring authors, for the prize-money was more than he had owned or earned since he had married her. This was the chance he felt sure; his wife had her writing materials at hand and plenty of paper. He would go home at once and begin.

"Elsie," he said, giving her the five dollars which his overcoat had brought, "take this and make it go as far as it will. It is every cent we have between us and—the street," he ended, smiling. He could smile now more naturally.

He had a living coal within his breast, a heart awakened, a hope revived.

She placed the note carelessly in her drawer. She had never felt such cold as that forthcoming poem was to describe, and she had not missed his overcoat. He was somewhat disappointed that she seemed unconscious of his many brave thoughts of her. She probably would have reminded him had she known his inmost heart, that his deeds were few and his thoughts did not move her. She felt that she did her duty and much more than she ever supposed she would do, for she cared for the children and paid the rent.

When she had retired and tossed her uneasy head to sleep he sat down to begin his heart-wrung effort. Never in his days of busy editorship had his pen done such rapid work, and his thoughts flew faster still. Scarcely daring to breathe he wrote all the chilly night through and all the next day.

"You are either a genius or a fool," Elsie remarked when she heard his plan.

"There's very little difference between them. Success is the genius, failure the fool," he laughed.

Nevertheless he kept on. It took him a hard week's work, night and day, with only an intermission of a couple of hours for a walk in which to procure his single dry roll a day and a few hours of death-like slumber at night. When it was finished he felt as if he had lived a thousand years, and when he said so to Elsie she remarked that he did not look unlike he had.

Then came the weary waiting. He was hopeful; she was incredulous. He went out as usual to find work and to take his meager food alone, but the disappointment each day failed to hurt him as before.

At length he obtained work with a coal-handler and received something like 50 cents per day. But that was only temporary, owing to the strike of the former laborers. Then he fell into the hands of a greedy manufacturer and went out to sell patent fire-lighters on commission. At the end of a month however, he was with Elsie again. But now he was hopeful of his success in the literary venture. The more he thought of it the more certain he became. "It is easy to believe what the heart desires." He grew so sure of winning the prize that he took more courage and straightened his bent, prematurely-aged form. He did not walk quite so shambling, but tried to set his weak legs down firmly. He petted the curly heads more when he was in the house, and took an interest in the agitating public incidents again. He knew his article was a good one, and having known the editor of the *Summer Magazine* personally he could tell pretty nearly what would please him, and he grew more and more certain that his waiting would end in success. So he picked up courage to borrow a little money on the strength of that hope. He could not afford another overcoat, but he bought Elsie a pair of gloves for her birthday and a cooked pheasant from a good restaurant. How glad he was to offer them to her. It had been so long a time since he gave her a present, no wonder her smile of thanks was wan. In the other end of the city he exerted his puny strength shoveling coal into the cellars of wealthy people whom Elsie used to know. That was all he could find to do, but he was satisfied as he could afford to wait for the grand prize. Elsie, always industrious, still dusted and swept her cheerless room, petted or scolded the curly heads, and ignored her husband's sacrifices—or never knew them.

Every morning he went to the saloon on the corner, the proprietor of which seemed the truest friend he had, and read the papers. He never drank; he was as far above temptation now as ever. But one morning he read what he had been looking for for two long weary months. The prize story had been decided upon; the announcement would appear on the morrow; the prize check was even now in the postoffice for the fortunate winner and his name would appear in the morning papers. He was instantly aroused in all his pride of manhood and success, he was so sure his waiting had not been in vain. He rushed home to prepare Elsie for the great good fortune. A pang like an arrow wound shot through her heart as she saw him. She had at last observed how frail he was. His eyes were terribly bright; their blue fires burned with high excitement. His cheeks, wan and slim, were flushed with a hectic glow which told too plainly of their undue fever. She paused in her work after he had left her to wonder vaguely if he could last long to enjoy his success after the hard buffet with the winter he had had. She did not dream how hard it had really been.

In a certain richly-appointed room in that city three gentlemen had sat over wine and cigars and business the night before at dusk. They were the judges of the merits of the manuscript submitted to the *Summer Magazine* in competition for the prize. All of the other 500 manuscripts had been returned with thanks to their waiting authors, but two remained to be decided upon. Of these two, two of the judges preferred one story and one of them hung upon the other. They smoked, and laughed, and talked; and smoked and laughed again as careless as if nothing more important than a public gratified depended upon their decision. But the two gentlemen in favor of the one story, after hesitating and debating the effect it might have upon the public mind, decided at last that it was a good article, but after all the editor of the *Magazine* was right and they had best agree upon the other. So it was laid aside, the envelopes containing the authors' names were examined, the check made out and mailed to the winner, and the other story was sent back to the writer. How very near it was to a grand crisis in one man's life!

And now at the postoffice two men stood at the transom. Neither waited the letter-carrier. One of these, a spry young fellow, a student who had finished his education at Duesseldorf, and who had no cares but for gambling debts, who wore fine clothes and jewelry in guady display; who smelled of opium and hairdye; who came from an opium den and was on his way to a corner saloon, waited at the transom for his mail. A letter was given to him, a smooth, white letter with the seal of the great publishing house upon it. He took it with a noncholant air. This was not the first time he had received such letters; his was not the very first soul-wrung effort, and he was not writing for the life of loved onnes. So he sauntered out, he won the big prize; he told it as he went, and he called some fellow-associates about him in a maudlin voice of delight, which meant to them a rare treat of wine and liquors.

"How did you do it Brent?" some one asked him.

"Why at the palace, of course," he laughed, "while I dreamed away the delicious moments on madame's silken couch." A loud laugh from the rest—those careless ones on the way to the lost world—and the crowd passed out of sight.

The other man at the office, that creature with the pallid face, grew cold as the marble floor upon which he stood. His nerveless hand reached out for the roll of manuscript which the clerk held, but he did not look at it. He turned as he had entered, without a word, and was soon lost in the palpitating crowd of the streets. He wandered on and his heart shriveled up and burned to ashes within him. He truely looked as he felt, as old and dwarfed as a mummy. He wondered if those mummies at the dime museums had been consumed by such horrors as this disappointment before they came to look as they did, and he passed aimlessly on, clutching the roll of paper as he went—that broken chain that linked him to life. He did not know if it was a grand production; he did not care. It had not brought bread to the loved ones. That was his horror, his ashes of hope. He must return to that home empty-handed. He entered the saloon where the gay crowd of Lotharios were drinking. Would he drink? Elsie's husband would not, but he, he was an old, old man now, with life's fires burning low. It mattered not now. Yes; he must take something to strengthen himself for that last ordeal, the meeting with her, witnessing her contempt for his failure. He would see it all. He laughed merrily in the very presence of the prize winner and drank. And at last when he dragged himself away, out into the keen March winds, that shrieked around every lamp-post, down the hollow-sounding pavements and up to that door which closed between him and judgment, he fell. He sank down at the door of Elsie's room; he heard the happy voices of his children inside; heard his wife's fretful complaining; and, then, with a last effort he pushed the door open. She saw him, saw the roll of manuscript first, then saw the stream of blood oozing from his lips.

"I have done my best, Elsie," he whispered when she had quietly helped him to the bed. "I have done my best—but—I have failed. Let the children kiss me, Elsie—and—forgive, for—give—"

* * * * * *

Three little graves in the potter's field tell of the three little curly heads beneath, three little victims of diphtheria contracted from seeds sown in squalid poverty. And a childless widow is sometimes taken in by the servant's hall to do plain sewing for families among whom Elsie's husband found and wedded her. And she—why she has the blood-stained manuscript of a simple life tale, so cold and out of time that no publisher would think of accepting, though it so nearly reached a grand mission.—*E. S. Grant.*

A Wonderful Armless Man.

Recently there died at Potsdam, N. Y., a wonderful man, says the Augusta *Chronicle*. An accident deprived him of both arms, which were amputated at the shoulder. He earned a living by using his feet and his mouth instead of his arms. We are told that he owned a horse of which he took the entire care, harnessed it, fastened and unfastened the buckles with his teeth, and drove with reins tied around his shoulders. Being in need of a wagon, he bought wheels and axles and built a box buggy complete and painted it. He went to the barn one winter day and built a cow-stable, sawing the timber with his feet, and with the hammer in one foot and holding the nail with the other, he nailed the boards on as well as most men could do with their hands. He dug a well twelve feet deep on a farm in the town, and stoned it himself. He could move away hay by holding the fork under his chin and letting it rest against his shoulders. He could pick up potatoes in the field as fast as a man could dig them. He would dress himself, get his meals, write his letters, and in fact do almost anything that any man with all his physical faculties unimpaired mourns because he cannot get along, and yet this armless brother made himself independent without arms or hands. He was like the Christian hero, who, when his lower limbs were shot away, wrote to the woman he was engaged to marry, releasing her. She answered: "I will marry you if you have enough body remaining to contain your noble soul!"

CAUSES OF HAY FEVER.—The affection known as hay fever appears to be a result of local irritations of unduly sensitive areas in the nose and in the respiratory passages below. The pollen of some plant is usually supposed to be the irritant, but this is not always the case. The late Dr. Flint was troubled only when lying on feathers, and in other persons the attacks are brought on by emanations from animals—such as the horse, the rabbit, the cat, etc. The electric cautery and various other remedies have been applied with more or less success, but as yet there seems to be no specific to be recommended, and the best treatment, when available, is removal to a pollen-free atmosphere, or to one from which at least grass pollen is absent.

COUGHS, Colds and Sore Throat quickly relieved by "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 25 cents a box.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

GUARDING THE PEACE AND BLESSINGS OF HOME.

A Few Timely Words Intended for Those Who are Charged With Nursery Duties.

Mothers who in the long, hot days of this season are watching your poor little babies pining and fading away, while all experiments, with various foods and medicines, fail to vanquish the terrible foe and summer scourge, cholera infantum, try the following: Give up at once the use of milk in any way prepared, either boiled, condensed, mixed, in large or small quantities, with any of the cereal foods; not a drop of milk until the child is well and the summer is over! Get a pound of lean, fresh beef; the butcher must cut it at least an inch thick, from the finest portion of the round. Use one-half of it for beef juice, by rule given later; take the other half raw upon a plate, hold it steady with a fork stuck firmly into the piece near the edge, and with a small, sharp steel knife, grasped partly by the blade as well as by the handle, scrape, away from you, the whole length of the beef across the top. What you thus take from the beef will be a fine, smooth paste, and for a very sick baby one-half a teaspoonful will be enough for the first feeding. Cover the rest of the beef closely with a saucer, and put it right away on ice, or in the coldest place, until you want to scrape some more to feed the child again.

Sprinkle the scraped beef with a little salt, and take small pinches of it in your thumb and finger, and put it so upon the baby's tongue. A child of five or six months can swallow and digest this fine, smooth paste, when every drop of milk will turn to curd and acid and burn its poor little stomach. Give the child water only to drink and crushed ice from a small spoon. To crush the ice very fine and quickly put into a clean, stout cloth, about as large as a handkerchief, a piece of ice the size of an egg. Take up the four corners of the cloth loosely like a sling, and strike the ice, with three or four sharp, smart strokes, upon the edge of a marble slab or stone window-sill. The ice will be mashed fine almost as snow. You can give five to ten drops of brandy upon such crushed ice. It is a good plan to keep some brandy in a small bottle, a little sweetened, ready for use in this way. Feed the baby often with small quantities of the beef—one-half teaspoonful every hour, and brandy with ice between until you see improvement, then you can give a little more at one time and not quite so often, and after forty-eight hours, perhaps sooner, some stale bread crumbs and beef juice.

Crumb fine a piece of bread, stale but perfectly sweet and light, about two inches square. A little champion cracker will do, but bread is better. Pour a very little boiling water upon it, enough to enable you to mash it to a smooth, stiff paste. Heat a piece of the other half of the beef over hot coals, but not enough to cook it. Take from the fire upon a hot plate, cut it into pieces two inches square, score them with a sharp knife, sprinkle a little salt upon them and squeeze the juice from them with a lemon-squeezer. (Many poor have no lemon-squeezer! Well, wash your hands very clean in cold water and do your best, squeezing with your hands.) Mix the bread paste and beef juice, and feed very slowly, in small quantities, to the baby. To a baby very weak and young, you must feed it with your fingers; a stronger child can be fed with a spoon, but remember, only small bits at each mouthful. If the child is old enough to swallow bread and butter, when it gets better, let it eat stale bread, sparely buttered, or crumbed into the beef juice freely, and give plenty of the raw, scraped beef. On this diet three of my little children were saved from death by cholera infantum, and one ate nothing else for more than a year, excepting, after two or three months, an occasional baked potato, mixed with the raw beef, and sometimes a little well-boiled rice, with a little sweet butter and sugar, and drank only water. A tablespoonful of milk would work instant mischief with these three children.

Without drugs, I have succeeded in bringing several apparently dying children back to life upon this diet of raw-beef paste and bread and beef juice. Sometimes the persistent use of milk has so inflamed the stomach and bowels with its sharp acid as to require a corrective. Then give little powders of bi-carbonate of potash—two, three or five grains each, as the child is five or six months or a year old. Dissolve one in the crushed ice, and feed the baby with it from a small spoon, a powder three or four times a day. It is very tasteless. No doubt your doctor will laugh you to scorn when you try to bring your baby up on raw beef and bread and butter! But "let those laugh who win!" And this is the experience of a mother of nine children.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Traveler's Tree.

A European on his way from the coast of Madagascar to the capital, Tananarivo, in the interior had emptied his water-flask, and was suffering from thirst. He asked one of the natives of his party where he should be able to obtain water.

"Any time you like," said the native, smiling.

The European saw no signs of springs of water; but the natives conducted him to a group of tall palm-like trees, standing in a cluster on the edge of the forest with straight trunks and bright green, broad leaves growing from the opposite sides of the stalk, and making the tree appear like a great fan. The white man gazed admiringly at the tree.

"You think it is a fine tree," said the native, "but I will show you what it is good for."

He pierced the root of one of the leaf-stems at the point where it joined the tree, with his spear, whereupon a stream of clear water spurted out, which the European caught in his water-can and found cool, fresh and excellent to drink.

The party having satisfied their thirst and taken a supply, the native who had spoken went on:

"This tree, which is good for us in more ways than one, we call the traveler's tree."

"But where does the water come from that the tree contains?" asked the white man. "Is it taken from the soil?"

"Oh, no," said the native, "the leaves drink in the rain that falls on them, and when it has passed all through them it becomes very pure and sweet."

Haly's Olive Oil Manufacturers.

The member of a large olive oil manufacturing firm of Port Maurice, Italy, is now in St. Louis. In an interview he said: "Our olive grounds cover a great many acres, and the trees are hundreds of years old. They commence bearing at ten years, and produce a crop every third year thereafter. Occasionally a tree will bear twice in two years, but this is something unusual. But a crop at any time is very uncertain, for if we have no rain we have no olives. The season lasts from six to eight months, and every day during this time we have 100 or more girls gathering them. They are never taken from the tree, but are picked up as they fall on the ground. The number of girls necessary, therefore, depends a great deal upon whether the wind is blowing or not. After the olives are gathered they are carried in baskets to the mill, where the oil is pressed out of them. It is then strained through cotton to clarify it, and it is ready for market. From 220 pounds of olives we will get about thirty pounds of oil, or a little over ten per cent. The olives which ripen in May make the clearest and most expensive oil, and that made in September is the cheapest. We always take our orders a year in advance. A great amount of cotton-seed oil is mixed with a little olive oil in this country and sold for the pure article, but an examination will expose the adulteration."

Music Box in a Bustle.

Said a Custom-house Inspector the other day: Very few people think it is wrong to smuggle, and if they can manage to slip a few trinkets over the line unobserved they have no hesitancy in so doing. About a week ago there was a little excursion party in Paso del Norte, Mexico, and I kept a pretty sharp lookout, but one of the ladies I would have passed almost with my eyes shut, she was such a pretty girl and had such an innocent, babyish face.

I had just asked her if she had any dutiable article, and she had just said "Oh, no, sir," when I heard a peculiar muffled and whirring sound, and then something tinkling out the old tune, "My Dream of Love is O'er." It seemed to come from under her skirts, and then I remembered hearing of a clock striking once in a woman's bustle, and tumbled to the situation.

You see that innocent little thing had bought a tiny music box in a case covered with filagree work, and somebody suggested that she hide it under her clothes. I can't say exactly how she attached it to her, but I know she accidentally touched some spring or something and set the thing a-going. It kept right on playing that tune till she got it out, and then began to reel of the "Blue Alsatian Mountains." I thought the woman would faint, and I heard her remark to a friend that she would as soon think of packing around a clock-work infernal machine as to try the dodge on again.—*El Paso (Tex.) Inter-Republican.*

Rosebuds in a Divorce Suit.

The dreary monotony of a divorce case was dragging its soiled length along in Judge Hick's Court Saturday. The woful contestants were listening eagerly, when a handsome, broad-shouldered youth entered the room with a young lady on his arm. He was overflowing with joy. His face was constantly wreathed in smiles which seemed to fill the gloomy Court-room. She was happy, too; bashfully, surreptitiously happy, and she looked shyly from behind her stalwart lover's arm.

They wanted to be married. The divorce suit was suspended at once, for the Court will stop unmaking a marriage to make one any time. The ceremony was performed. The young man drew out a $5 bill and placed it before the Judge. With his brightest smile and a speech as gallant as a Chesterfield could make, he presented it to the bride. The little lady accepted the money, and with a quick, graceful movement, she drew the bouquet of roses from her bosom and placed it before the Judge. With a bow he received the rosebuds, and a few minutes later he returned to the divorce suit, but the sweet odor pervaded the dingy Court-room all that day.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

ROUGH ON ITCH
"Rough on Itch" Ointment cures Skin Humors, Pimples, Flesh Worms, Ring Worm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Itch, Ivy Poison, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Eczema. 50c. Druggists. E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N.J.

ROUGH ON PILES
Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure, 50c. Druggists or mail. E. S. Wells, Jersey City.

ROUGH ON BILE PILLS. 10c. 25c.
Active but mild. Cathartic. Small Granules. Small Dose. For Sick Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Anti-Bilious.

ROUGH ON CATARRH Complete cure worst chronic cases. Unequaled for Catarrhal throat affections, foul breath, offensive odors. Ask for "Rough on Catarrh." 50c. Druggists.

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE Instant relief. 15c.

ROUGH ON CORNS HARD OR SOFT CORNS. 15c.

S.S.S. TRADE MARK.

The Theatrical Profession.

Merit will win and receive public recognition and praise. Facts, which are the outcome of general experience, growing through years of critical and practical test, become as rooted and immovable as the rock of Gibraltar in public opinion, and henceforth need no further guarantee as to their genuineness. The indisputable fact that Swift's Specific is the best blood purifier in the world, is one of these immovable Gibraltar rock facts of which we have spoken, and every day's experience roots this conviction deeper and deeper in public opinion. Every class of our people in America and in Europe, every trade, calling and profession, including the medical profession, have borne voluntary testimony to the remarkable virtues of S. S. S. and its infalible efficacy in curing all diseases of the blood. These testimonials are on file by the thousands, and open to the inspection of all. Now come, unsolicited, two distinguished members of the theatrical profession, who gratefully testify to the wonderful curative qualities of the Specific in their individual cases. Their testimonials are herewith submitted to the public without further comment—let them speak for themselves. The lady is a member of the famous Thalia Theater Company, of New York, and formerly of the Residence Theater, Berlin, Germany, and of McVicker's Stock Company, of Chicago. The gentleman is a well-known member of the New York Thalia Theater Company. Both are well-known in theatrical circles in this country and in Europe.

Charlotte Randow's Testimony.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1887.
Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Having been annoyed with pimples, eruptions and roughness of the skin from bad condition of my blood, for more than a year, I used a leading preparation of sarsaparilla and other advertised remedies to no effect. Then I consulted a prominent physician, and from his treatment received no benefit. I then concluded to try the S. S. S. remedy for the blood, and five or six packages, by a thorough eradication of my trouble and restoring smoothness to my skin, have made me happy, and I cheerfully give you this testimonial for such use and publicity as you wish to make of it.
CHARLOTTE RANDOW,
152 Bowery, near Canal street.

Hugo Hasskerl's Testimony.

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—For two years I had a severe case of eczema. I used tar soaps, sulphur soaps, and various other remedies, and was prescribed for by numbers of physicians, but found no relief. At last I determined to try the S. S. S. remedy, and seven or eight bottles have thoroughly relieved me, and you can use this certificate in any manner you wish. HUGO HASSKERL,
Member of Thalia Theater.
New York, May 3, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

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ALL SHOULD USE
MACBETH & CO'S
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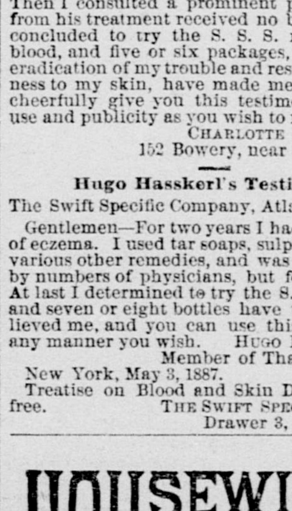

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FROM MT. HOLYOKE SEMINARY
"We use nearly three hundred lights every evening, and since using the celebrated PEARL TOP CHIMNEYS my experience and judgment is, that we would rather pay a dollar a dozen for them than fifty cents a dozen for any other we have ever used. L. H. PORTER, Steward"

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BIG G
Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
We cordially recommend your G as the best remedy known to us for Gonorrhœa and Gleet.
We have sold considerable, and in every case it has given satisfaction.
Alcott & Lisk, Hudson, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.
fe19-1yTuThS

WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars (sealed) free. ERIE MED. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
my14-1yTuThS

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY. JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON. Mrs. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS. Mrs. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co. Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case."
Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS. **A Marvelous Cure.**—Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. If its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women sold, by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

☞ Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large, illustrated Treatise (160 pages) on Diseases of Women.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE. Mrs. MARY A. MCCLURE, *Columbus, Kans.*, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARRE, Esq., *275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.*, writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

GENERAL DEBILITY. Mrs. PARMELIA BRUNDAGE, of *161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.* writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

Dyspepsia.—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of *Yucatan, Houston Co., Minn.*, writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I [illegible] medicine that seemed to tone up the mus[illegible] the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and '[illegible]

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM.

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, w[illegible] "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, a[illegible] sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. MOSLEY, *Montmorenci, S. C.*, writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES. Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. Mrs. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy has been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION. **Skin Disease.**—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. AYRES, of *East New Market, Dorchester County, Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

GIVEN UP TO DIE. **Consumption.**—Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of *Harrowsmith, Ont.*, writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.* (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it up perfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

WASTED TO A SKELETON. **Consumption and Heart Disease.**—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in all. The first two months I was almost discouraged; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

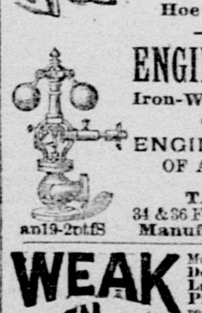
Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. JOSEPH F. MCFARLAND, Esq., *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Wood-working MACHINERY
Of all kinds, of Best Make, and LOWEST PRICE.
SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY,
Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.



ENGINE GOVERNORS
Iron-Working Tools,
Crosby Steam Gauges
ENGINES and BOILERS OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc
TATUM & BOWEN,
34 & 36 Fremont st., San Francisco.
Manufacturers and Agents.
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WEAK MEN MADE STRONG
Men suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, Lack of Development, Premature Decline, etc., resulting from indiscretions, excesses, etc., cured without Stomach Drugging, by the GREAT MARSTON TREATMENT. Sealed book free. Replete with information of value to all men. MARSTON REMEDY CO., 19 Park Place, New York.
ja6-1yTuThS&w1y

MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address, C. J. MASON, P. O. Box 3179, New York City.
o28-1yTuThS

A POSITIVE Cure without Medicine. Patented October 16, 1876. One box will cure the most obstinate case in four days or less.
Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.
No sickening results, as from the use of cubebs, copaiba or oil of sandalwood which are certain to produce dyspepsia. Price $1.50. Sold by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price. For further particulars send for circular.
J. C. ALLAN CO., P. O. Box 1533 or 83 John st., N. Y.
CURE.
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FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success.
Insane Persons Restored
DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. *Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc.* INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. *No Fits after first day's use.* Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. *BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.*
d14-1yTuThS&w1y

Crossman's Specific Mixture.
With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle.
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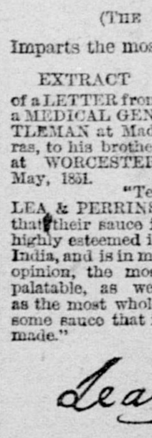
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.
ja1-1yS

PACIFIC COAST.

THE GOVERNOR'S LIFE HANGING BY A THREAD.

Rain at Chico—Yuba Immigrants—Robbery at Gridley—The Boom—Santa Rosa Fair.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

NEARING THE END.

Gov. Bartlett's Change for the Worse—Death Momentarily Expected.

OAKLAND, August 26th—Midnight.—The promising report of the condition of Governor Bartlett yesterday was suddenly changed this afternoon, when it was announced that he had been seized with a severe chill, followed by other alarming symptoms. He suffered with a severe headache this morning, which continued for several hours. His pulse also increased during this period from 68 to 76. His temperature dropped from 100.4-5 to 99, and respiration to 20. It also had the effect of making the patient restless, nervous and silent. The chill in the afternoon, though it passed off quickly, increased his nervousness.

UNABLE TO TALK.

At 3 o'clock he was conscious of what was going on around him, but he spoke with the utmost difficulty, and so incoherently that his attendants were unable to interpret his wishes. He partook of nourishment sparingly.

EIGHT O'CLOCK BULLETIN.

At 8 o'clock this evening the following bulletin was issued: "The Governor's condition is not quite so favorable. He has some symptoms of cerebral irritation, due to the reaction usually observed after an apoplectic attack of moderate intensity. His mind occasionally wanders, but for a few minutes only. During the evening the patient was restless. He partook of a milk diet, and expressed a wish for fruit. He ate a few slices of a pared peach and a bit of watermelon. Pancreatized milk was also given him, however without his knowledge. Most of the time he is in a semi-conscious state."

LIABLE TO DIE AT ANY MOMENT.

In the opinion of those who have watched the case closely, there has been really no reaction from the very depressing attack of the chill and the sudden change of temperature, and that only the indomitable will of the Governor fortifies him against a speedy collapse. He is again in a precarious condition to-night, and may not survive until morning.

LATER.—12:10 A. M.—There is no perceptible change in Governor Bartlett's condition.

BOOMLETS.

Echoes from the Booms that are Annoying the People.

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WOODLAND, August 26th.—The 100-acre tract of R. H. Beamer, on College street, in the northwest portion of Woodland, was sold last night to a syndicate, the price paid being $300 per acre, or $30,000 for the tract. It is the intention of the purchasers to divide it up into lots for residences, and a five-acre park is talked of. There is also strong talk of building a street railway on College street.

A few copies of the pamphlet on Yolo county, published at the instigation of the Board of Trade, have been distributed. It is a well gotten up work, edited by J. I. McConnell, and presents the advantages of Yolo county in good shape.

BIGGER THAN EVER AT SAN JOSE.

SAN JOSE, August 26th.—To-day was a big one for the boom, the sales aggregating nearly $1,500,000. Burns & Co. sold 140 acres a few miles out for $140,000. Montgomery & Rae sold the Randal ranch on Union avenue for $72,000, and another ranch for $61,000. Jacob Gray's ranch was sold for $58,950. Several hundred excursionists arrived this evening and about 7,000 are expected to-morrow, when the great sale of the Lendrum tract will take place. Several large syndicates were formed to-day, and they will begin operations to-morrow. They represent several millions of dollars and propose to make some heavy deals.

ACTIVITY AT BENICIA.

BENICIA, August 26th.—The presence of the boom is apparent in Benicia, and the people are joyous over the prospect. Six lots were sold for $3,000 yesterday to a San Francisco gentleman. Six hundred acres of good land within two miles of here was offered at $50 per acre to-day and sold in less than an hour. Five acres of cultivated land in the city limits sold yesterday for $700 per acre. Quite a number of strangers have been in town for the past week quietly inquiring about land.

BIG SALE AT NAPA.

NAPA, August 26th.—Thompson's fruit ranch, the handsomest in Napa valley, comprising 769 acres, was sold to-day to Marion Loventrill and Al Hayman, of San Francisco, for $100,000.

IN LIVERMORE VALLEY.

LIVERMORE, August 26th.—Parties having the appearance of Easterners, but hailing from Oakland, San Jose and San Francisco, drove from those places to our prominent land owners and are bonding lands. In some cases outright [illegible] were made and large deposits made pending [illegible] rching of titles. At least twenty-five [illegible] ranch and vineyard sales were made the past two days, aggregating $250,000.

SALES NEAR GILROY.

GILROY, August 26th.—The sale of the Machado place, nine miles from here, 1,750 acres for $66,000, has given a new impetus to real estate sales, and the only fear now is that the sellers will hold at too high figures. Many operations at good figures are reported to-day.

AN UNDERCURRENT AT CHICO.

CHICO, August 26th.—There is an undercurrent of excitement to purchase lands in this section, and several negotiations are being made in the expectation of a boom.

BROUGHT TO "TAW."

A Brace of Energetic Thieves Arrested in San Joaquin.

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STOCKTON, August 26th.—Constable Barker, of Fresno, came here to-day in search of a wagon and harness recently stolen at Fresno and Sheriff Cunningham suspicioned two men who recently took up their residence at Collegeville, near here, and two officers went to that town, where they found the stolen property. The young men, whose names are Sherman Blair and W. S. James, were arrested and charged with grand larceny. On the premises were found two wagons, four sets of harness, two saddles and a large collection of miscellaneous articles that had evidently been stolen. The men were arrested in this city a few days ago for stealing six bales of hay. They pleaded guilty to the offense and were fined $43, which they paid.

ARIZONA.

A Girl Pays Dearly for Tampering With Coal Oil.

TOMBSTONE, August 26th.—Yesterday afternoon, while Katie Hattich, the 14-year-old daughter of E. Hattich, a merchant here, was attempting to make a fire with kerosene, the can exploded, covering her with the burning fluid. In her fright and agony she ran into and down Main street half a block, with the flames streaming behind her, before assistance was had. As soon as the fire was extinguished it was found that, with the exception of that on the toes, the skin was burned from the entire body. In places on the neck and under the corset the flesh was burned also. The girl stood the torture with great heroism, conversing freely with her father and others. The fact that the house caught fire, resulting in slight damage, seemed to trouble her more than her own injuries. The physician thinks she inhaled the flames, and may not recover. In extinguishing the flames, Jack Martin was burned on the hands and arms.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Proposed Railroad from Port Townsend to Portland.

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PORT TOWNSEND, August 26th.—Articles of incorporation of the Port Townsend and Southern Railroad Company have been completed, and will be filed in a few days. Capital, $3,000,000. The railroad will be built from Port Townsend to connect with Portland, Or. The surveyors will be at work inside of thirty days on the proposed line, and the line will be built rapidly. Within a year the cars will be running into this city.

The Salmon Hatchery.

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MARYSVILLE, August 26th.—Fish Commissioner Sherwood has returned from the State Salmon Hatchery on Hat creek, 75 miles from Redding, where he has put a number of men to work in preparation for the coming season's operations. Sherwood says he thinks the Hatchery, which was established by former members of the Commission, is badly located, and that it is too far up the stream, so that spawning salmon arrive there late in the season when the weather and water begin to get cold. This makes the process of incubation very slow. Last year it took 95 days to hatch salmon spawn, and when the young fish are turned out the water is not in as favorable condition as it would be if less cold. The location is also too far from the railroad, all supplies have to be carried 75 miles from Redding by wagon. Sherwood thinks there are many points nearer the railroad better adapted for the Hatchery than the present location. He says, however, that every possible pains will be taken to make this year's hatch a success.

Distress in the Land of Booms.

LOS ANGELES, August 26th.—About two weeks ago a man named Oliver eloped with a young girl aged 14 years, and his whereabouts is unknown. He left a wife and three small children, and since that time another baby has been born. Last Monday Mrs. Oliver was obliged to leave her house, and she sought shelter about a mile from the city under a tree. She has fixed up a rude abode for herself and family, and is now in a pitiful condition, as her baby and one of the other children are sick. She endeavored to run a second-hand clothing shop, but failed. Her mother, her only relative, is herself obliged to live out to support an invalid husband.

Racing at Dixon.

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DIXON, August 26th.—The second days' races of the Fall Meeting of the Dixon Trotting Association was witnessed by a large crowd.

The first was the unfinished buggy race, which Alice won. Best time, 2:35½.

The second race was the yearling colt stakes, trotting, which Mikado won. Best time, 1:53.

The third race, 2:55 class, Snap won. Best time, 2:50.

The fourth race (running), three-eights of a mile, Winters' Boy won. Time, 40½ seconds.

A Five-Hundred-Foot Roll.

SIERRA CITY, August 26th.—On Wednesday a team and buggy belonging to A. C. Busch went over a grade at the Phoenix Mill Tunnel, and rolled down the mountain 500 feet. The animals were badly cut up and the vehicle totally wrecked. A Chinese cook had hold of the buggy and went down fifty feet, receiving a number of slight wounds.

The Fair at Santa Rosa.

SANTA ROSA, August 26th.—The attendance at the fair was a large increase over yesterday, the main stand and pavilion being crowded from an early hour. The parade of stock at 10 o'clock was witnessed by thousands. The Directors are buoyant over the increasing attendance. The gate receipts for five days were much larger than for the same number of days last year.

At 2 o'clock the Judges called out the first race, which was running, three-quarters of a mile, free for all, purse $200. Cleveland won, Johnnie Grey second.

The 2:25 class Woodnut won, Longfellow second. Best time, 2:22¾.

The free-for-all pacing race Lee won, Pocahontas second. Best time, 2:23¾.

Immigrants for Yuba.

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MARYSVILLE, August 26th.—A party of twenty-two immigrants arrived here this evening from Nebraska, and will buy and cultivate small farms. They are intelligent Germans, who heard in their old homes of the cheapness of foothill lands in Yuba, the excellence of the soil and the winterless climate. There is no inflation of values here. Land can be bought at very moderate prices, and there is no better field in the State for investment.

Marysville Fair—Wheat Market.

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MARYSVILLE, August 26th.—The fourth annual District Fair will open on Tuesday. A large list of entries appear for the racing contests. Many horses arrived to-day, and more are coming to-morrow. Preparations for the exhibit at the Pavilion show that it will excel in quality and quantity anything of the kind ever undertaken here.

The wheat market here is very inactive, not a sale being made since the Call Board has opened. The price offered is $1 20.

Senator Stanford Down South.

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TEMPLETON, August 26th.—Senator Stanford and wife arrived here this evening. The citizens have called on him, and he expressed great surprise at the rapid advance of our town and the beauties of the country.

Burglary at Orland.

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ORLAND, August 26th.—A bold attempt was made last night to burglarize the store of Behrens & Clark. The burglar was getting in a window, and Clark in getting his gun scared the man. Clark fired several shots at him running, without hitting him and he escaped among the buildings.

Ranch Hands Robbed.

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GRIDLEY, August 26th.—A burglary occurred at the ranch of M. Biggs, Jr., four miles northeast of this place, last night. The thrashing crew of J. F. Crannon, also some of the ranch hands in the employ of Mr. Biggs, were robbed of between $80 and $100, together with four watches, valued at $140. It is thought to be the work of the same gang who robbed the ranch of J. D. Setzer and Hazelbusch Bros.

A Wife-Beater Convicted.

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MARYSVILLE, August 26th.—James Fairclough, a saloon-keeper, was arrested to-day for battery on his paralyzed wife. She was found badly bruised in a cellar. He says she annoyed him, and that he carried her into the cellar and left her there. He was tried this afternoon, found guilty and will be sentenced to-morrow. He had been drinking to excess.

Slight Rain at Chico.

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CHICO, August 26th.—This afternoon we had a slight sprinkle of rain, which lasted a few minutes. It has been cloudy for two days. A heavy rain at the present time would do great damage to grain exposed.

Benicia's Masonic Temple.

BENICIA, August 26th.—The Masonic Temple is being pushed to completion, and will be an imposing structure.

Culture of the Ramie Plant.

The more the resources of this country are developed the more fully convinced are the people that they did not begin to realize its importance. One of the articles recently decided as eminently suited to this country is that valuable textile ramie. Persons in different parts of the State have for years been making tests of this plant. Prof. Hilgard of the University has in connection with the Agricultural Department of that institution make thorough examinations as to the adaptability of the plant to the soil and climate of this State. The experiments have all resulted quite favorably, and only for a trouble in decorticating the fiber that has existed until recently, the plant would now be one of our staple productions.

The ramie is a species of the nettle family, and the fiber is the strongest and best produced from any known textile plant. It can be used for a great diversity of purposes. It can be made fine and glossy like silk, and in a coarser state it may be used for cordage and coarse cloths. The fine fibers are much stronger than silk and the coarse ones superior to flax.

Up to last year the machinery used for decorticating it, made principally on the style of those for flax, have not done satisfactory work; they failed to separate the fiber from the wood and clean away the gummy substances. But, as noted in previous issues of the *Times*, after long experiments, a machine has been patented that, it is claimed, overcomes the difficulties entirely. A company has been organized to manufacture the machines and to give encouragement to farmers to engage in ramie culture.—*San José Times.*

Consumption and Milk.

The *Sanitary Era* says: We have presented striking evidences that consumption is radically a filth disease, infectious and probably originating, to a great extent at least (in common with scarlet fever), in filthily kept cows, from whom both diseases are communicated to man through their milk. Here is another remarkable confirmation: It is stated by Dr. Wyss, of Geneva, in *Der Fortschritt*, that consumption is unknown or very rare in those countries the people of which do not breed cattle, as in the polar regions and tropics. According to the evidence of competent, trustworthy Norwegian medical men, the southwestern districts of Norway had remained free from tuberculosis until the introduction of English cattle. Since then this disease has been rapidly spreading.

Dr. Wyss states that it is not sufficient to boil milk at 158 F. in order to destroy the tubercular bacillus which the milk may contain. Hueppe states that the sterilization of milk is extremely difficult.

An elaborate system of experiments, says the New York *Medical Times*, has established the fact that no milk below 1029 specific gravity can come from cows in a state of health. Any milk which falls below this standard is either diluted or unhealthy, or is the product of cows in an advanced state of pregnancy, in which condition the milk is unfit for human consumption.

Odd Things in China.

The highest ambition of a Chinese gentleman is to have a nice coffin and a fine funeral, writes Wong Chin Foo.

Old women instead of the young are the idols of society.

A bachelor is likened to a counterfeited coin; he is looked upon with suspicion even by the members of his own household.

Love-making is only done three days after marriage. It is not only considered the safest way to get ahead of a rival, but the surest way to get a wife without losing much time.

A girl is never considered anything else in her own father's house than an honored guest. She is neither responsible for the family's debts nor enjoys a share in its fortunes.

Old men play ball and fly kites, while children fold their arms and look on.

A PLANT MEDICINE.—Dr. A. B. Griffiths has demonstrated that iron sulphate, or copperas, acts upon the cellulose of the microscopi fungi which preys upon plants, but does not affect that of the higher plants themselves. It is, therefore, a remedy for the most virulent epidemics which attack field and garden crops and destroys such parasitic germs and fungi as the potato disease, wheat mildew, etc. In one English district this year's crop of winter beans has failed on account of a growth of fungus on the roots of the plants—a disease which a timely application of iron sulphate would have cured.

A German man of science has taken four heads of hair of equal weight, and then proceeded to count the individual hairs. One was of the red variety, and it was found to contain 90,000 hairs. Next comes the black, with 103,000 hairs to its credit. The brown had 109,000, and the blonde 140,000.—*Boston Budget.*

HOME AFFAIRS.

GREAT CATTLE LOSSES ALL OVER THE WEST.

A Woman Held for Murder—Jake Sharp's Mental Decline—The Colorado Utes.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

HEAVY CATTLE LOSSES.

Remarkable Decline in the Production of Beef Cattle.

CHICAGO, August 26th.—A morning paper says it is assumed in many quarters that a beef famine is not far away. The estimates as to the destruction in the Northwest last winter are that in Montana there were 400,000 head; in Idaho, about 100,000; in Wyoming, about 300,000; in Colorado, about 500,000—or about 850,000 head in all. During the summer, on account of the excessive drought, it is estimated that the losses in the beef-producing States will swell the total to 1,500,000 head of beeves.

But this is not the main fact which indicates a future famine. It is now known that from 50 to 75 per cent. less calves were born this spring than is usual, owing to climatic causes, which must have its effect in time. To this must be added the fact that cattle-producers have been rushing their surviving stock on the market at an unparalleled rate, and from these and other causes many ranchmen are discouraged and are going out of the business. Great uneasiness, such as never before characterized the cattle business, is manifest in business circles. The producer finds not a dollar of profit, and more often heavy losses charged against his account.

The market price has been lower on account of the glut, for in Chicago alone over 200,000 head of cattle have been thrust on the market during the last 30 days. The consumer, however, gets his beef no cheaper because the producer sells it for so little. It is hinted that the profit goes to the dressed-beef monopoly, which treats both sides—producer and consumer—alike. On every bullock there is a profit of ten dollars to the monopoly, and whether a loss or an even thing for the producer the consumer pays the monopoly the extra ten dollars profit.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

Two Cargoes of Hawaiian Sugar Fail to Affect Prices.

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NEW YORK, August 26th.—[Special.]—The *Commercial Bulletin* says: "The arrival yesterday of two ships, the St. Francis and E. D. Sutton, from San Francisco, loaded with Sandwich Island sugars representing a total of 5,000 tons, was expected to create some flurry in the market, accompanied with a slight decline in prices, but the cargoes were placed as rapidly as they arrived without apparent effect upon the market. In the language of prominent members of the trade, the two cargoes in question were disposed of as quickly and with just as little effect upon the market as would have been the first basket of peaches at the opening of the fruit season. It is believed by sugar dealers in this city that the conditions surrounding the market are of a nature to almost guarantee a strong and steady advance in prices, and that the long-continued depression so intimately associated with the market is about to terminate in an upward movement.

"The supply for the present year in all grades of sugars is computed at fully 20,000 tons less than the yield of the previous year. The Cuban crops are reported short, the German and French crops are poor, and altogether it is believed by the majority of those in commercial interests that the supply will be taxed to the utmost to meet the demand. A prominent feature of the American sugar market is its entire freedom from speculation."

NOT TALKING SECRETS.

Bonanza Mackay Talks Plainly to a Reporter.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The *Herald* has this from San Francisco: To a caller at the Nevada Bank to-day John W. Mackay said: "As to what you call the wheat deal, Mr. Flood and myself have made up our minds that there is a good thing in wheat to be sure, and we mean to carry every bushel of it until the English millers want it. We will meet the consumptive demand and no other. As to the losses which the papers and gossips say the bank has made, they don't know what they are talking about. It is hardly likely Mr. Flood or myself have lived so long in the world without making enemies, and lately they seemed to think they had a chance at us. One sends letters advertising us and lying about us to the New York *Tribune*, which credits them to its special correspondent. Whitelaw Reid, the editor, is in California, and knows these stories are not true. I suppose he thinks they will be useful to some of his friends, but if Flood or myself gave attention to all the public does that snarl and snap at our heels we would have little time for other business."

A reporter who had been standing by and taking down Mr. Mackay's language asked leave to print it.

"You may print what you like, young man, but see that you print no lies, like the New York *Tribune*. I am not talking secrets."

LAND AND TARIFF.

Henry George Explains a Defect in His Party Platform.

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NEW YORK, August 26th.—[Special.]—Henry George and the United Labor party have been extensively criticised from both sides because the Syracuse platform ignored the tariff question. George has this to say in this week's *Standard*:

"While I have never hesitated to avow myself an out-and-out free-trader, I have at the same time always declared that I considered any question of tariff as of trivial importance compared with the question of restoring to men their natural rights to land, and it would seem to me little short of treason to the greater principle to provoke any division in its support by thrusting forward a smaller principle."

HIS REASON FAILING.

Jacob Sharp Believed to be Losing His Mind.

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NEW YORK, August 26th.—[Special.]—The impression is gaining ground that Jacob Sharp is losing his mind. This is the opinion of Bourke, Cochrane and others of his counsel. He seems to have ignored the stay in proceedings granted yesterday. Physically the condition of Sharp is unchanged, but he is very feeble. Governor Hill has ordered an "extraordinary" term of Court to convene September 7th to expedite the appeal case. In case of a decision adverse to Sharp, the case will be taken to the Court of Appeals and will not be finally decided for several months. No one expects Sharp to live long enough to see the case finally settled, and it is the general impression he will never enter Sing Sing.

AUCTIONED FRUITS.

California Orchard Products Bringing Good Prices.

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NEW YORK, August 26th.—Nearly 750 packages of California fruit were auctioned here to-day as follows: Bartlett pears, $2⅞@2¾ ℔ box; peaches, $1 45@95c ℔ half-box; Muscat grapes, $1 50 ℔ crate, 85c ℔ half-crate; Tokay grapes, $3 ℔ crate, $1 90 ℔ half-crate. The fruit was in good order, and probably would have done better if sold any day earlier in the week, as dealers don't care to carry fruit over Sunday.

LEGION OF HONOR.

The California Delegates Secure Important Action.

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WASHINGTON, August 26th.—[Special.]—In the session of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Honor to-day Huestis and Hoitt, California delegates, secured an amendment to the Constitution asked for by the Grand Council of that State, extending the time for the reinstatement of suspended Councils from thirty to sixty days. The Council almost unanimously adopted a plan to establish a sick benefit fund and a reserve fund, and the election of officers resulted as follows: Supreme Commander, E. S. Brown, New York; Supreme Vice-Councillor, W. J. Newton, Washington; Orator, F. A. Robinson, New Orleans; Secretary, Adam Warner, New York; Treasurer, John M. Gwynnell, New Jersey; Chaplain, Charles Bitling, Maryland; Guide, George F. Hager, Pennsylvania; Warden, Charles E. Meyer, Pennsylvania; Sentry, R. D. Wellbourne, Texas; Medical Examiner-in-Chief, Dr. J. F. Bush, Boston; Trustees—B. B. Seaman, M. F. Hudnell and J. B. McFarland.

NOT THEIR KIND.

Grand Army Veterans Show Their Dislike for Cleveland.

WHEELING (W. Va.), August 26th.—The members of the Grand Army who participated in the demonstration to-day refused to pass under the portrait of President Cleveland, which was suspended from the *Register* office. The entire column made a detour and dropped their colors in passing the picture. There were over 5,000 veterans in line from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

THE BALL OPENED.

A Sharp Fight with Colorow's Warriors.

DENVER, August 26th.—Telegrams received here this afternoon from Meeker deny the reports of yesterday that Colorow is surrounded by the militia and desires peace. The Indians are entrenched in the hills and so protected by natural fortifications that their dislodgement by all the State militia combined would be impossible.

Colorow yesterday said that he did not want a "little fight," but he did want a "big fight," and they would have it if the troops were not called back. "Injun not afraid of buffaloes (colored) or white soldiers."

CAPTAIN LAWSON ATTACKED.

Captain Lawson, who was returning to Meeker on Wednesday afternoon from Camp Adams with telegrams, was headed off and chased twenty miles up Piceance creek and held by the Indians until darkness permitted him to escape. They struck him, about dusk, at a bridge which crosses Piceance, and fired on him repeatedly while chasing him.

Captain Lawson returned the fire twice while running. He reached Meeker early yesterday morning, completely fatigued. If a fight be avoided until the arrival of Governor Adams, the trouble may be amicably settled, but if the militia and Indians clash before his arrival, it is the opinion of settlers that the war will last for months.

A DESPERATE FIGHT REPORTED.

DENVER, August 26th.—The *Republican's* Glenwood Springs special says: Bernstein, who lives about four miles below Meeker, is just in. A battle has taken place between Kendall's men and a band of Indians. Deputy Sheriff Jack Ward is killed, and several are wounded. Several Indians are reported killed. Several were seen to fall and to be carried off the field.

So far as known, the fight was stopped by darkness, and it is throught it will certainly be resumed by daylight.

Races in the East.

SARATOGA, August 26th.—There was a fair attendance at the races to-day. The weather was fine, and the track, though slow, was in better condition than yesterday.

The first race, three-quarters of a mile, Mattie Louriam won, King Crab second, Daneilla third. Time, 1:19.

The second race, one mile and a furlong, Alaric won, Hypasia second, Tramp third. Time, 2:02¼.

The third race, three-quarters of a mile, Little Minnie won, Swift second, Mamie Hunt third. Time, 1:17¼.

The fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, Modesty won, Queen Bess second, Carissima third. Time, 1:17¾.

The fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, Orlando won, George L. second, Moonshine third. Time, 1:55.

TROTTING AND PACING.

ALBANY (N. Y.), August 26th.—The attendance at the Circuit races to-day was quite large. The 2:25 class Atlantic won, White Socks second, Ben Star third. Best time, 2:21¼.

The free-for-all pacing Gossip, Jr. won, Jennie Lind second, Little Mac and Joel L. ruled out. Best time, 2:17.

The 2:29 class Belle Ogle won, Grey Light second, Jessie Ballard third—the others distanced. Best time, 2:25¼.

Miss Myrtie Peek, in the Roman standing race against time, broke the record in 1:51¼. She also beat Miss Ada Lamont in the three-mile change race, in 6:28½.

Yesterday's Ball Games.

WASHINGTON, August 26th.—The Senators played another miserable game to-day, and Indianapolis won easily. Score—Indianapolis 6, Washington 4.

VAN HALTREN HELPS CHICAGO ALONG.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The Giants gave a worse exhibition to-day than Chicago did yesterday. Van Haltren's excellent pitching, combined with the Giants' poor work, gave Chicago the game. Score—Chicago 5, New York 2.

DETROIT KEEPS AHEAD.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26th.—Conway's good pitching and the general hard work of Detroit won them to-day's game. The Philadelphias played listlessly. Score—Detroit 7, Philadelphia 3.

OTHER GAMES.

CINCINNATI—Cincinnati 11, Baltimore 10.
LOUISVILLE—Louisville 11, Brooklyn 0.
CLEVELAND—Athletics 7, Cleveland 1.
ST. LOUIS—St. Louis 15, Metropolitans 6.

Beet vs. Cane Sugar.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 26th.—[Special.]—The *Ledger* says editorially: "Claus Spreckels, of Sandwich Island sugar and the one-sided reciprocity treaty fame, is said to be looking into the beet-root sugar manufacture on the continent of Europe. He has had the back-door of this continent held open for some time for his Hawaiian sugars free by treaty. In the beet-root matter, however, he has been anticipated in California by a highly-successful experiment in growing sugar from beets, made in place of the favored cane-sugar from Spreckels supply. This country is broad enough for several experiments."

Notorious Murderers Captured.

BROWNSVILLE (Tex.), August 26th.—Lorenzo Vila, the celebrated bandit recently captured up the river, was brought back yesterday and placed in jail at Matamoras. This man and Bill Cruz, the noted half-breed Mexican, and a negro ruffian from Austin, were the men who murdered Sheriff Martin and Collector Harney, of Starr county, several years ago, and for whom a reward of $1,500 was offered. They are said to have been under the protection of the State authorities at Tamalpais ever since. They are to be incarcerated on a gunboat down the coast.

The Boston Wool Market.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

BOSTON, August 26th.—[Special.]—In the wool market prices have taken another tumble this week in nearly all grades. The decline is most noticeable in Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces. The majority of buyers are conservative hand-to-mouth purchasers. The total sales of the week were 1,735,000 pounds. Territory wools are in large supply and offered at low prices. Sales include 50,000 pounds of medium and fine medium at 22½ cents; 5,000 pounds of medium at 22 cents, and 5,000 pounds of fine, 18 to 19 cents. Eastern Oregon is in moderate demand, and sales are reported of 36,000 pounds at a wide range of prices. In California Spring wool sales were made at 19 cents for some 6,400 pounds, and 15,000 pounds on private terms. Fall wool is dull and neglected at any price.

Proposed Hartford Fund.

WASHINGTON, August 26th.—A letter has been received at the Navy Department from a California gentleman offering to be one of 175,000 Americans to contribute $1 apiece to secure the sum necessary to repair and preserve the old flagship Hartford. The writer says that $20,000 can be raised in California for the purpose alone, and he believes other sections of the country would be equally generous, and that the entire amount could, if some suitable person were delegated to receive it, be easily subscribed within thirty days.

Convict Labor No More.

ATLANTA (Ga.), August 26th.—At last the ax has fallen, and the iniquitous convict-labor system of Georgia will have to go, by an Executive order signed under great excitement. Governor Gordon has called on the lessees of Penitentiary companies Nos. 2 and 3 to show cause why their leases should not be annulled, and there is no doubt as to the Governor's intention to declare the leases annulled, owing to a violation of their provisions.

What's in a Name.

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NEW YORK, August 26th.—[Special.]—Manager W. R. Hayden has obtained from Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, an injunction restraining Thomas R. Engleson from using Watters' stage name of Thomas W. Keene on the stage with Ariel N. Barney, or any other manager, in this State. The injunction is temporary, pending an action of Hayden's against Keene for breach of contract.

Iron Works for Washington Territory.

[*Copyright, 1887, by the California Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, August 26th.—[Special.]—The Moss Bay Hematite Iron and Steel Company, of England, manufacturers of the brand of Moss Bay pig iron, have decided to establish in a short time duplicate works in Washington Territory. The point selected for the location of the works is about sixteen miles from the Northern Pacific Railroad and about forty-five miles from Seattle. The works will be reached from the Northern Pacific main line by a branch road.

Professor Baird's Successor.

WASHINGTON, August 26th.—The President to-day appointed Alexander McCue, of New York, the present Solicitor of the Treasury, to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, to succeed the late Professor Baird. The appointment will not necessitate the relinquishment of his present position. It is not known who will be appointed Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in place of Professor Baird.

A Maiden Held for Murder.

CHICAGO, August 25th.—The adjourned inquest on the death of the late Colonel Babcock, the prominent lumberman, shot on Sunday, was held here to-day, and resulted in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a shot fired from a a revolver in the hands of Miss Sarah Dodge, and recommending that she be held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

California Shipbuilding.

CHICAGO, August 26th.—United States Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in an interview here yesterday, said, among other things, that the building of United States war-ships on the Pacific coast was a giant stride in the right direction, and he predicted that California would turn out a vessel which would be a credit to the naval armament of any nation. He said that he was the author of the bill which made it compulsory to build one of the vessels on the Pacific coast, and was satisfied that the movement was a good one and in the right direction.

Powder Explosion at El Paso.

EL PASO, August 26th.—At 10 o'clock this morning a powder explosion occurred at the Union Powder Works, seven miles from this city. A new machine for mixing the ingredients was being turned by a boy. He failed to oil the machinery, and after three-quarters of an hour's turning the friction caused heat sufficient to ignite sixty-one pounds of material in the machine. Doc. Smart was caught in the flame and frightfully burned. The boy escaped with slight burns.

Campaign Histories.

WASHINGTON, August 26th.—General Clark, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has received and had printed the testimony in eight contested cases to come before the next Congress. The California cases are Sullivan vs. Felton and Lynch vs. Vandever. The entire testimony in the contest makes nearly 10,000 pages, that of Sullivan vs. Felton being the most voluminous.

Outrage on Americans.

BOSTON, August 26th.—Rev. Edward F. Downe, the missionary of the American Board at Ponape, in the Caroline Islands, who was arrested three weeks ago and imprisoned by the Spanish authorities on the pretext that he had incensed the natives to disloyalty, has been released. Mr. Smith, Foreign Secretary of the Foreign Board, says the American Government may find it necessary to send a war ship to the Caroline Islands to protect the interests of our citizens. The United States cannot afford to have an outrage perpetrated on American missionaries.

Visiting the Indians.

ST. PAUL (Minn.), August 26th.—Senators Dawes and Morgan, of the Senate Special Committee on the allotment of land in severalty to Indians, arrived to-day on their way to the White Earth Reservation. It is intended to take measures looking to making the Indians along the northwestern frontier self-supporting.

Why the Bank Failed.

KANSAS CITY, August 26th.—T. A. Werner, President, and C. H. Shepps, Cashier of the First National Bank of Burlington, Ks., were arrested to-day on a charge of embezzling the funds of the bank, which recently failed.

Prohibition Candidates.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), August 26th.—The Prohibitionists to-day nominated the following officers: For Secretary of State, D. W. C. Huntington; for Controller, C. B. Hitchcock; Attorney-General, S. W. Mason; Treasurer, W. W. Smith.

Given Up for Lost.

BOSTON, August 26th.—The owners of the fishing schooner, Lydia T. Crowell, have given her up for lost. She was in charge of Captain Moses, and had a crew of fifteen men.

On the Wrong Side.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—Experts who have examined the books of the W. O. Tyler Paper Company report the liabilities to be $420,000, and the assets $160,000, leaving a deficit of $260,000.

It Would Probably Be Accepted.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—Thos. F. Gilroy, Receiver for Mitchell, Vance & Co., thinks the company will be able to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

REMARKABLE CHANGE IN ENGLISH OPINION.

The Gladstone Resolution—The Czar in Denmark—Health of Rome—An Ocean Disaster.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

ENGLISH SENTIMENT.

Gladstone Satisfied With the Rapid Change of Public Opinion.

LONDON, August 26th.—In an interview with a representative of the press to-day, Gladstone, in reply to a question as to whether he expected defeat of the Government to-night, said: "No, we don't expect to do that, but the fact that a year ago the Government's majority was 110, while now the most sanguine Conservatives only anticipate a majority of sixty on proclaiming the League, shows what a tremendous change has come over the face of the country. The change is coming more rapidly than many people imagine, and in fact quite fast enough." Gladstone seemed to be in high spirits, and declared he was in excellent health.

AWAY FROM HOME.

The Czar Escapes From Russia to Get a Taste of Freedom.

COPENHAGEN, August 26th.—The Czar and Czarina and family arrived here to-day in the Russian Imperial yacht. The start from St. Petersburg was prolonged by fog. King Christian, King George of Greece and several members of the Danish royal family went out to meet the visitors in the Danish royal yacht. There were a number of Imperial visitors in the offing, and they escorted them into the harbor. On their arrival they were received by Queen Louise, and after the greetings were over they were driven to Fredensberg, which had been lavishly decorated in honor of the Emperor and Empress. Great crowds greeted the Imperial party as they drove through the city, and there was a general display of enthusiasm.

A CLOSE CALL.

The Czar Barely Escapes an Assassin's Bullet.

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BERLIN, August 26th.—It is reported that a fresh attempt to kill the Czar was made on the 20th instant. A Nihilist disguised as an officer of the guards approached the Imperial carriage on the journey from St. Petersburg to Krasnoeselo and fired a revolver twice. The first shot missed the Czar, but the second perforated his coat.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Fifteen Excursionists Drowned in the British Channel.

LONDON, August 26th.—The excursion yacht Monarch was capsized by a squall in the British Channel to-day, and fifteen persons were drowned.

WEST INDIES.

A Public Meeting Charged by Police—Several Injured.

HAVANA, August 26th.—The excitement over the removal of the officials of the Custom-house by the Governor-General is unabated. Two thousand people holding a demonstration over the affair in the Park last night were charged by the police and several persons wounded.

Gladstone's Resolution Lost.

LONDON, August 26th.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate on Gladstone's resolution was long and heated. Healy, in closing the debate, counseled the Irish people to have confidence in the intentions of England, and to abstain from violence.

Gladstone's resolution was negatived—272 to 194.

The Landlords Taking Action.

DUBLIN, August 26th.—At a meeting of landlords to-day a deputation was appointed to wait on the Government Ministers and urge them to consider their claims in arranging the terms of the land-purchase bill.

The Health of Rome.

ROME, August 26th.—The official report says the health of this city is excellent. Reports that the epidemic was prevalent here are declared unfounded.

French Army Mobilization.

PARIS, August 26th.—The Seventeenth army corps has been selected for the mobilizing experiment, for which the Government has arranged. Final instructions to the commanding officers were issued this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Grovesteen & Pell, New York stockbrokers, have failed for $1,365,000.

New canneries and wineries are needed at Los Gatos, so great is the increase in production of fruit and grapes.

Two Chinamen were blown to pieces by a premature discharge of powder in the Star Quicksilver mine at Ætna Springs.

The corner-stone of a new two-story brick school house was laid at Santa Maria on Thursday, with imposing ceremonies.

Several new wineries and a must condensing establishments promise to afford a good market for grapes at Healdsburg this year.

Dr. Kenyon, of Centerview, Mo., is hovering at death's door, having been murderously assaulted by three men in his own doorway.

William Montgomery murdered his sweetheart, Miss Ionia Kittson, two months ago, and was brought to Louisville, Ky., and placed in jail. Ever since the tragedy Montgomery, in the absence of any weapons of self-destruction, has been striving to starve himself to death. Thursday completed the seventh day of his fast.

ICE RIVERS OF ALASKA.—The Agassiz Glacier, in Alaska, covers an estimated area of about 600 square miles, while the great Guyot Glacier, west of it, is of quite unknown extent. Between the St. Elias Alps and the sea, from Cross Sound to the Copper river, the country consists almost entirely of glaciers, at whose bases the ice lies buried under millions of tons and hundreds of square miles of loose rocks which it has carried down from the mountains. The extent of these terminal moraines misled early navigators, who saw a barren country composed of loose stones, while the protruding ice was supposed to be snow lying on the ground.

SATURN'S MOON CIRCLES.—Further marvels of Saturn's rings have been noted by M. Stuyvert, of the Royal Observatory of Brussels, and other astronomers. Dusky notches in the edges of the rings, with evidences of variability, are indications which support the view that the singular hoop-like appendages of our sister planet are made up of small satellites so closely grouped that the spaces separating them from each other are not visible at the earth's distance.

BORN.

Sacramento, August 18—Wife of H. B. Breckenfeld, a son.
Sacramento, August 25—Wife of Eugene C. Gruhler, a son—stillborn.
Benicia, August 25—Wife of H. N. Plate, of Natoma, a daughter.

DIED.

Sacramento, August 25—Matthew Cooke, a native of Ireland, 58 years, 6 months and 9 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, 314 P street, between Third and Fourth, Sunday, August 28th, at 2 P. M.]

Used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
mr28-1y&wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farewell Address to Young Men Only,

BY REV. E. R. DILLE, D. D., SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock, at Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Sixth street. Male Choir and Orchestra. au27-1t

BABY'S SCALP

Milk Crust, Dandruff, Eczema and All Scalp Humors Cured by Cuticura.

LAST NOVEMBER my little boy, aged three years, fell against the stove while he was running, and cut his head, and right after that, he broke out all over his head, face and left ear. I had a good doctor, Dr. ——, to attend him, but he got worse, and the doctor could not cure him. His whole head, face and left ear were in a fearful state, and he suffered terribly. I caught the disease from him, and it spread all over my face and neck and even got into my eyes. Nobody thought we would ever get better. I felt sure we were disfigured for life. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and procured a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, a box of CUTICURA, and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and used them constantly day and night. After using two bottles of RESOLVENT, four boxes of CUTICURA and four cakes of SOAP, we are perfectly cured without a scar. My boy's skin is now like satin. LILLIE EPTING.

371 Grand street, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of March, 1885. GILBERT P. ROBINSON, J. P.

THE WORST SORE HEAD.

Have been in the drug and medicine business twenty-five years. Have been selling your CUTICURA REMEDIES since they came West. They lead all others in their line. We could not write nor could you print all we have heard said in favor of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. One year ago the CUTICURA and SOAP cured a little girl in our house of the worst sore head we ever saw, and the RESOLVENT and CUTICURA are now curing a young gentleman of a sore leg, while the physicians are trying to have it amputated. It will save his leg and perhaps his life. Too much cannot be said in favor of CUTICUTA REMEDIES.

S. B. SMITH & BRO.

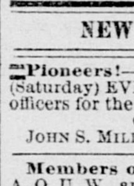
COVINGTON, KY.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SKIN Blemishes, Pimples, Blackheads and Baby Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP.

ACHE! ACHE!! ACHE!!!



Sharp Aches and Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-pain Plaster. A perfect antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25 cents; five for $1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. au24-1yWS&wly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers!—Your annual meeting This (Saturday) EVENING, August 27th. Election of officers for the ensuing year.
GEO. W. CHESLEY, President.
JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary. au27-1t*

Members of Sacramento Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W., are requested to meet at Grangers' Hall, SUNDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, MATTHEW COOKE. E. GRAVEL, M. W.
GEORGE B. KATZENSTEIN, Recorder. au27-1t*

Notice the Boom!—Compared with the prices obtained, as per report of the papers, I have the CHEAPEST LAND for sale near this city. Five Acres for $1,250; Ten Acres, with improvements, for $3,000. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. au27-1t*

WANTED—TWO AND FOUR-HORSE TEAMS to haul earth and gravel. Inquire on M street, between Ninth and Tenth; or, 1427 Sixth street, between N and O. JAS. TOUHEY. au27-3t*

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, ROOM and board in private family. Reference exchanged. Address "X. Y.," this office. au27-2t*

WANTED—ROOMS FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, by young married couple; no children. Address "J. P.," this office. au27-1t

PLUMBER WANTED. ALSO, GOOD TIN-roofer. Apply to J. DONLEY, 1021 Tenth street. au27-1t*

TO LET—STORE NO. 317 J STREET, IN THE heart of the city; adapted for a real estate office or store; will be rented at lower rate if divided; 100-foot basement; backyard and entrance. Address JOHN EITEL, 317 J street. au27-1w*

A SPLENDID CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. For Sale—The Temperance Billiard Parlors, containing Ten Extra-fine Tables; will be sold at a bargain; $2,000 can be made a year over expenses. Call and examine at 1009 Fourth street, between J and K. au27-4t*

160 ACRES OF FINE LAND FOR SALE—very cheap, three miles east of Norman, Colusa county. Apply at 1212 P street, Sacramento. au27-1w

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT DOING A good business; the reason for selling is the owner wishes to leave the city. Inquire at No. 1021 Eighth street. au28-1w*

ARRIVED.—MRS. DR. WESTWOOD, world-renowned trance clairvoyant, the seventh daughter, born with a double veil; has the power of any two clairvoyants you ever met; tells your entire life, past, present and future, in a dead trance. Every hidden mystery revealed. Tells full names of her callers and full name of future husband or wife, with age and date of marriage. Tells all business affairs with utmost truth. Unites the separated and causes speedy and happy marriage with the one you love. Removes evil influences; gives good luck. Business, love and marriage a specialty. Reveals everything; no imposition; $5,000 challenge to any medium who can excel her. Fee $1 and upwards. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. strict. Parlors at 314 J street, between Third and Fourth. N. B.—This is Madame's first visit. au27-1w*

A. LOTTHAMMER'S

Piano Warerooms.........1021 Tenth street
(Odd Fellows' Temple).

I HAVE RECEIVED THE AGENCY FOR THE celebrated Steinway & Sons' pianos, and will keep a large stock of Grand, Square and Upright instruments always on hand. I have also the agency for the Ernest Gabler & Bro., Kranich & Bach, Carl Roenisch and C. D. Pease & Co.'s Pianos. Also, Wilcox & White's Organs. A complete assortment always in stock. Being a practical piano-maker my patrons can depend that only the best instruments will be selected. The public are invited to call. Tuning and Repairing of Pianos and Organs a specialty. 4ptf

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES FRUIT LAND, 2 MILES WEST of Loomis, Placer county; plenty of water; will be sold at a reasonable price; after September 1st the land will be withdrawn from the market; railroad fare will be paid each way for purchasers who desire to see the land. Inquire of J. J. BUCKLEY, 606 I street. au27-tosl

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of sale issued out of the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State of California, dated on the 26th day of August, 1887, in the matter of the estate of W. H. BAILEY, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, 10 per cent. on the day of sale, and subject to confirmation by said Court, on MONDAY, the 19th day of SEPTEMBER, 1887, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in said county, on the corner of Seventh and I streets, in the city of Sacramento, all the right, title and interest and estate of the said W. H. BAILEY, at the time of his death, and all the right, title, interest and estate which the estate of said deceased has by operation of law or otherwise acquired since the death of said deceased, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter of Section No. Ten (10), and the southwest quarter of Section No. Eleven (11), in Township No. Seven (7) north, Range No. Six (6) east, Mt. Diablo base and meridian, containing 320 acres, in the county of Sacramento, State of California. Deed at expense of purchaser.

Dated Sacramento, August 27, 1887.
J. F. BAILEY, JR., Administrator.
TAYLOR & HOLL, Attorneys for Estate. au27-3tS

Auction Sale
—OF—
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,

TUESDAY..........AUGUST 30, 1887,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
BELL & CO..........Auctioneers,

Will sell at the Residence, No. 1113 Twelfth street, between K and L, on account of departure from the city.

PARLOR FURNITURE; EASY CHAIRS; Patent Rockers; 1 Fine Ash and 2 Painted Bedroom Sets; Spring and Top Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Blankets; Spreads; Sheets; Comforts; Extra-fine Brussels Carpets; 1 Extension Table; Dining Chairs; Bed Lounge; Cook Stove (fixtures complete); Kitchen Furniture; Crockery, Glass, Wooden and Tinware, Gardenware and Tools, Wood, etc. The goods are almost new.

Sale Positive. Terms Cash.

au27-td [B C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

W. P. Coleman,
REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,
325 J street..........Sacramento.

$125 per acre. 120 acres, 2 miles southeast of the city, just off the Sprinkled Road; no dust; this is a part of the Sargent Tract, and the best kind of Fruit land; can be subdivided into small lots. This piece is offered at the above price for a very limited time. Be sure and look at it.

P. BOHL. [1p4] E. A. CROUCH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON SALE TO-DAY:

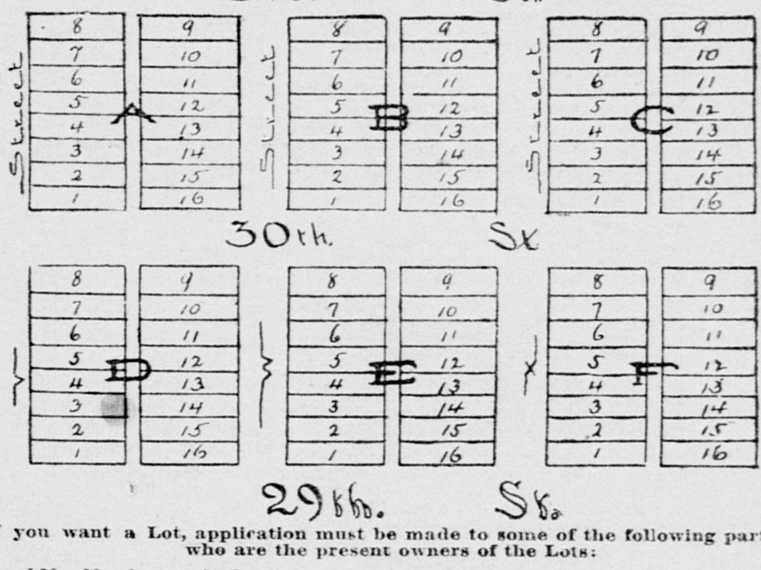
All-silk Black Rhadames, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2
Black Alpaca, from 45 cents to $1 15.
Bargains in Dress Goods.
Ladies' Hand-satchels, from 45 cents to $2 50.

E. LYON & CO.,
No. 780 J street, Sacramento.
my30-2p3m

YOU'RE LEFT, MY FRIEND!

Sherman & Parker Tract
IS ALL SOLD!

40-foot Lots Now Valued at $200 and $300 Each.



If you want a Lot, application must be made to some of the following parties, who are the present owners of the Lots:

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy,	A. McDonald,	Geo. Burkman,	J. Spotz,
L. F. Bassett,	Day & Joy,	F. Kunsting,	T. H. McDonald,
C. Markert,	G. N. Hobbs and Wife,	Emma A. S. Peters,	L. W. Matthias,
C. H. Denton,	Mrs. Stevenson,	Ed. Carragher,	Wm. Miller,
Miss Lida Clinch,	Mr. and Mrs. Henry,	Aug. Buckman,	G. Herr,
J. A. Henning,	L. E. Norton,	G. H. Fisher,	Geo. C. Jennings,
Mrs. Jennie F. Barnes,	W. H. Rivett,	S. Loorya,	T. J. Hedgeson,
E. A. Beardsley,	H. J. Postel,	L. Loahman,	Geo. Sturgis,
J. M. Ball,	A. Miller,	W. H. & B. E. Cleveland,	E. J. Bevan,
J. W. Woods,	Brown & Rhoads,	A. J. Wilson,	W. Hack,
Geo. H. Johnson,	A. J. Rhoads,	Mabel Winslow,	Mrs. M. R. Tryon.

Look Out for the Next Chance:

THE PARK TRACT

Of SEVEN FULL BLOCKS, adjoining Snowflake Park, will be placed on the market next week.

SHERMAN & PARKER, No. 1007 Fourth st., Sacramento, Cal.
3p-1mTuThS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNOWFLAKE PARK,

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND R STREETS,
SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

TWO GAMES!

AFTERNOON GAME.
H. and L.'s, of Marysville,
—VS.—
LOS ANGELES, of Los Angeles

Game Called at 2:15 P. M. sharp.
Score of Alta-Haverly Game will be Bulletined.

MORNING GAME.
AMATEUR LEAGUE.
C.P.R.R.'s vs. E. & O. E.'s.
Game Called at 11 o'clock sharp.

Admission, 25 cents, entitling spectator to both games; Ladies, Free. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be secured at C. S. Houghton's Bookstore. Hussar Band will furnish music. Fare (round trip), 15c. See Baseball Time Table. au27-1t

BASEBALL
Time Table!
Sunday, August 28, 1887

TO MORNING GAME—Trains leave Depot at 10:45; stopping at Third, Tenth and Eighteenth streets.

TO AFTERNOON GAME—Trains leave Depot at 12:15, 12:35, 12:55, 1:15, 1:35, 1:55 and 2:40; stop at Third, Tenth and Eighteenth streets; leave Twelfth and B streets at 12:30.

FIRST TRAIN—Leaves Grounds at close of game, and runs to Depot without stopping.

SECOND TRAIN—Leaves ten minutes later, running to Twelfth and B; stop at Eighteenth, Tenth and Third streets.

THIRD TRAIN—Leaves fifteen minutes after Second Train, and makes same stops. au27-1t

KILLIP & CO.,
Real Estate & Live Stock
AUCTIONEERS,
22 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

Farming, Fruit and Vineyard Lands in Northern and Central California a Specialty.

We are prepared to place all kinds of COUNTRY PROPERTY on the San Francisco Market, or conduct AUCTION SALES elsewhere.

Represented at Sacramento by EDWIN F. SMITH, Secretary California State Agricultural Society.

At San Jose, by Messrs. MONTGOMERY & REA, Real Estate Agents. TuThS-tf

EUREKA SALOON,
228 K street..........(next to Cronan's),
MAZZINI BROS., Proprietors.

FINE WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALways in stock. In connection with our Saloon we have the

Bacchus Wine Cellar, 1110 Third street,

Where we have over 15,000 gallons of wine stored for wholesale and retail purposes. This wine is from one to three years old. 4p

Pure! Delicate! Dry!

THE BEST WINE FOR BANQUETS AND PARTIES. au27-3p3m

AUCTIONS.

W. H. SHERBURN,
AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom: No. 323 K street.
Salesdays: Tuesdays and Fridays.

Referee's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE,
BY AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY T. BLAUTH, REFEREE in the matter of Sophie Weiland et al. vs. Albert G. Weiland et al., to sell at Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1887,

At 12 o'clock M., in front of the Sheriff's office, Sacramento, the West Half of Lot No. 6, L and M, Ninth and Tenth streets, with brick house on same. Terms: Cash in gold coin; ten per cent. to be paid to said referee on day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by Superior Court of Sacramento county.

au25-td W. H. SHERBURN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

BELL & CO..........AUCTIONEERS,
—WILL SELL—
Saturday, August 27, 1887,
At 10 o'clock A. M. sharp,
AT SALESROOM, 927 K STREET,

HORSES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, DOUBLE and Single Harness, Furniture, Carpets, Cook Stoves, Tea Set, Oil Paintings, Chromos, Panel Pictures, Five Dozen Gilt Frame Mirrors, assorted sizes; Child's Carriage, etc.

SALE POSITIVE.

au26 2t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

BELL & CO., Auctioneers,
—WILL SELL—
MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1887,
At 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises,
The Elegant Residence No. 1614 Eleventh street, between P and Q,

South Half of Lot 4 (Size, 80x80), with all Improvements: Elegant Queen Ann Cottage of seven rooms, with closets, pantries and bathroom, gas, hot and cold water. This being nearly a new house and very complete, should command the attention of all buyers. House open for inspection now and until time of sale.

au26-td [B. C.] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

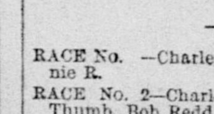
SPEED PROGRAMME!

ENTRIES TO THE RACES TO BE GIVEN AT THE

Seventeenth Annual Fair of the Eighth District,

WHICH WILL BE HELD IN

PLACERVILLE,



AUG. 30th and 31st, SEPT. 1st and 2d.

RACE No. —Charley N., Bay Rum and Minnie R.
RACE No. 2—Charley N., Minnie B., Tom Thumb, Bob Redd and Josie H.
RACE No. 3—May Blossom, Rock, Jennie B., Bay Rum, Minnie R. and Black Pilot.
RACE No. 4—Minnie B., Oscar Wilde and Jim Douglas, Jr.
RACE No. 5—TROTTING.
RACE No. 6—Maud, Josie H. and Oscar Wilde.
RACE NO. 7—May Blossom, Rock and Lige Clark.
RACE NO. 8—Black Oak, Nerton and Minnie R.
TROTTING RACE—Bay Frank, Franklin and Clara G.

au18 tf GALUSHA CARPENTER, Secretary.